

THE
BEAUTIES
OF THE
Language of Princes;

To which is prefixed,

A Dissertation upon the PURITY of Language, and the Difference between PURITY and BEAUTY; with many Examples of both, chiefly in the FRENCH Tongue. The FRENCH Examples are taken out of the best AUTHORS.

To it are added,

NOTES Grammatical, Critical, Historical, &c.

For the Use of

Those Noblemen and Gentlemen who read our FRENCH as easily as their own English: or Those of my Countrymen who can read English, and have made Grammar their Study.

Dedicated to His MAJESTY.

By JOHN FRANCIS DE LA FOND,
Teacher of LANGUAGES.

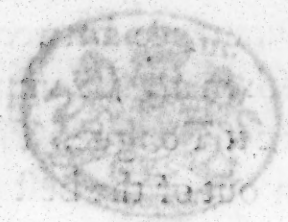
L O N D O N:

Printed (by S. Palmer and J. Huggonson in Bartholomew-Close) for the Author, and sold by him at his School,

THE
DEALERS
OF THE

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TO THE
K I N G.

May it please your Majesty,



THE French Tongue
having been for ma-
ny Ages the Lan-
guage of Princes,
in the Christian and learned
Part of the World, it is some-
what

The DEDICATION.

what surprizing that no French Grammarian has yet gone about to shew wherein particularly the Beauties of that Language consist.

That Consideration has induced me to search our Tongue more diligently, and after some Enquiry, I have been so happy as to find Ten great Beauties in it.

This Discovery being entirely New, I humbly lay it at your Majesty's Feet, in hopes it may afford a little Amusement to that Prince, who speaks
the

The DEDICATION.

the French Tongue in its Purity: and I joyfully embrace this Opportunity of showing my most profound Respect for your Royal Person.

May that Alliance long endure, which unites the Interest of these two Nations, whose Humor and Manners are so nearly resembling.

Long may your Majesty reign over these fine Islands, and sway the Scepter over these Kingdoms in Peace and Happiness: And may there never be wanting Princes of the most
Illu-

The DEDICATION.

Illustrious House of *Hannover*
to sit upon the British Throne,
and after your great Example,
make the Happiness of their
People, their constant Care.

Those are the most sincere
Wishes of him whose greatest
Ambition is to be

Your Majesty's most humble,

most obedient, and most

obsequious Servant

and Subject,

J. F. de la Fond.



OF THE
PURITY
OF
LANGUAGE.



THE Word *Purity* is so plain, one would think it wants no explaining. However, I find that in the Business of Language, those that use the Word *Purity* most, have but a very little Notion of it, as I shall soon make appear. The Word *Language* is pretty plain, tho' some mistake it for *Style* and *Poetry* too, that is when They say *The Language of Shakespear, of Milton, is very good or very fine.* The Truth of it is, these Things are not well fixed; at least, I have not found them settled yet, neither among the Ancients nor among the Moderns. In *Horace's Ars Poetica*, Verses 78, 79, you read,

*Quis tamen exiguos elegos emisit Auctor,
Grammatici certant, & adhuc sub Iudice lis est.*

B

There,

2 *Of the Purity of Language.*

There, it is plain, Grammarians and Poets were called by the same Name, *Grammatici*.

Our modern Authors have not mended the Matter ; for, I find that the Definition which our best Grammarians give of Grammar, and the Definition which our famed Rhetoricians give of Rhetoric, is one and the same, that is, *the Art of Speaking* *, and both at the same Time mightily talk of Purity and Beauty of Language.

I think one may say in general, that *Language is a set of Words used by a Nation* ; and that *Style* is either, 1. *a Way of setting out one's Words and Sentences* ; or, 2. *a Manner of ranging our Thoughts*, which is also called *Method* ; or, 3. *even the flourishing and embellishing a Discourse*, which flourishing may be called *Rhetoric* ; or, 4. all three together ; and the whole is properly called *the Manner of Writing*.

Of this more in an Essay upon Language in general, which I hope to present the Curious with at some other Opportunity.

As to the *Purity* of Language.

To my present Purpose I will only remark,

1. That some Words are more proper in themselves than others.

2. That some Speakers have a freer, easier Way of placing their Words than others have.

3. That some Writers are verbose, that is, They make more Words than they need.

4. That some Authors are less clear with their many Words, than others are with their few.

* See my Definition of Grammar in a New Method, &c.

5. That

Of the Purity of Language. 3

5. That some Writers, and even good ones, are sometimes guilty of great Ambiguities.

In order to set this in as clear a Light as possible, I have gathered many Examples of improper or *impure* Expressions, some in *English*, but most in *French*, to which I oppose proper or *pure* ones, without going out of the Language, or from what Use has established. But, I am afraid some of my Readers will think I am but poorly employed, when I dwell so long upon bare Words. They will cry, To what purpose is so many Criticisms? Here is a great Bustle about Language indeed! The End of Language is to understand one another. That is very true. The Use of Language is to convey our Thoughts one to another. Language is the Canal or Conveyer of our Thoughts. But is there no Difference in the Manner of Conveying? Is there no Difference between *English* and *Irish*? Certainly there is, and a very great one too. Many will say, we are not so nice; if we do but understand one another, we desire no more. But I will answer them, they do not always understand one another when they think they do. We daily hear Disputes and very hot Disputes, arise even among the Learned, for Want of rightly understanding the Words which They use; and I have known some of those Disputes quelled, tho' pretty late, by a critical Grammarian, who set them to rights by only observing, that one of them took such a Word in such a Signification, and the other in

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such another Sense. To make this more familiar, I will ask, what is the Signification of the Word *Learn*? It is very ambiguous; for, it is used by some for *giving Learning*, and by others for *taking it*. I have been asked sometimes, Do you learn *French*? and I have answer'd, No. No! said they, we are informed you do. I assure you I do not, said I. I hope I am above it. Above it! say they, we hope you are not above your Business: Every body tells us you are a *French Master*, and that you teach *French*. That I do, said I. But I should be a pretty Master of that Language indeed, if I was about Learning of it.

I will ask, what is the Signification of this Sentence, *He makes nothing of it*? It is very ambiguous likewise. If you say such a Lad (I will not say *Scholar*, for that very Word is ambiguous, it signifying both Doctor and School-boy) *makes nothing of his Learning*, those Words do not explain to you, whether the Boy takes it very well or very ill; for, those Words signify either. As I was arguing at this Rate, not long since with two Gentlemen, and perceiving their Indifference for my Arguments, just as I was going to turn off the Discourse, They asked me how their Sons took their *French*? and you must know they took it very well. I answer'd them, *They make nothing of it*. Upon which one of them put on a Smile, and the other a Frown. The one said, I am glad to hear it; at the same Time as the other said, I am sorry for it. I soon explained my self otherwise, and made them sensible

Of the Purity of Language. 5.

sensible there was more in this Article than they imagined.

Perhaps I might compare Language to a Telescope. It is thro' the Help of Language we read Authors, as it is with the Assistance of a Telescope we observe the heavenly Bodies. If our Language is not pure, we shall find in Authors such Things as they never said nor thought of; just as the Astronomer, who had not cleaned his Telescope of a great while, took the small Insects within it for strange Monsters in the Moon.

The Curious in this Way may consult the great Mr. *Locke*, and the learned Dr. *Werenfels* of *Basil*, in his Treatise *De Logomachis Eruditorum*.

Before I proceed to Examples of *pure* and *impure* Expressions in the *French*, I think to take Notice of two more pretty odd ones in *English*; those are, *to be possessed of an Estate*, and *to fall up*. If by the first they mean the Case of a *Miser*, whose Estate is his Master, I think it is very proper; but if They understand a Man that *possesses* an Estate, that is just as good as saying, *to be possessed of the Devil*, instead of saying, to be Master of him. *To fall up*, literally taken, is downright Nonsense; but I think it a pretty Word in the Mouth of a Pilot in the River Thames. They say, that Ship is going to *fall up* this Tide, in a Sense half literal and half metaphorical. They mean the Ship is going to fall with the Tide, which is right literally; and then as to the *up*, *falling up*, they signify the Vessel is going to the capital City of the three Kingdoms, which

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which is a figurative Way of Speaking used by all, particularly by those who come *up* to London, scowring down *Highbate-bill*.



The following Examples of Improper French, are taken out of Telemaque.

NOTE, I transcribe from the last Edition, London, publish'd by Jacob Tonson, dedicated to *his Royal Highness Prince FREDERICK*. That Edition is reckoned the best ; and the Editor declares, he prints from an Original Manuscript found in the Archbishop's Papers.

IMPROPER.

Pag. 4. Nous vous *ap-*
prendrons ce qui est ar-
rivé à votre Père.

Pag. 10. Nestor, ni
Menelas ne purent *m'ap-*
prendre si mon Père é-
toit encore en vie.

Je *me* résolus d'aller
dans la Sicile.

PROPER.

Nous vous dirons les
Avantures de votre Pé-
re, *or* Nous vous ensei-
gnerons, &c.

Nestor, ni Menelas ne
purent me dire si mon
Père, &c.

Je résolus d'aller en
Sicile.

Pag.

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IMPROPER.

Pag. 12. *Je n'ai garde de vous reprocher la faute que vous avez faite.*

Avant *que* de se jeter dans le Péril.

Pag. 13. Otez moi la vie que je ne *saurois* supporter.

Pag. 16. Mais sans *m'étonner* de sa Force prodigieuse.

Pag. 20. Si *jamais* les Dieux vous font posséder le Royaume de votre Père.

Pag. 21. Mentor qui craignoit les Maux avant qu'ils arrivassent, ne savoit plus ce que c'étoit que de les craindre dès qu'ils étoient arrivez.

Ulysse qui dans ses Malheurs, encore plus grands que les vôtres, vous *apprend* à ne vous décourager jamais : O ! s'il pouvoit *apprendre* dans les Terres éloignées.

PROPER.

Je suis fort éloigné de vous reprocher la faute que vous avez commise.

Avant de s'exposer au Péril.

Otez moi la vie que je ne peux supporter.

Mais sans être étonné, &c.

Si un jour (jamais is *never*) les Dieux vous mettent en Possession du, &c.

Mentor qui craignoit les Maux avant qu'ils arrivassent, ne savoit plus les craindre, *or only* ne les craignoit plus, &c.

— — —
— — —
— — —
vous enseigne à n'être jamais découragé : O ! s'il pouvoit apprendre, &c.

In the same Passage, the Author makes *apprendre* stand both for *to teach* and *to learn*. Certainly there

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there is some Difference between the Teacher and the Learner. Indeed, sometimes they are the same; but never about the same Thing.

Pag. 29. Here He can say *Enseigner* to Teach, and not *Apprendre* to Learn.

IMPROPER.

Ils ne savoient que conduire leurs Brebis.

Pag. 34. Il ne songeoit qu'à contenter ses Passions, qu'à dissiper, qu'à tourmenter, qu'à succer, qu'à suivre, &c.

Où notre Embarquement devoit se faire.

Pag. 35. Ce n'étoit pas qu'il manquât de Génie.

Pag. 36. Si jamais les Dieux me faisoient régner.

Quel Malheur pour un Homme destiné à faire le Bonheur public, de n'être le Maître de tant d'Hommes que pour les rendre malheureux.

Pag. 40. Here he can say, *Un Jour*, one Day or ever, and not *Jamais*, never.

Pag. 41. Sesostris eut bien de la Peine à les vaincre.

PROPER.

Ils savoient seulement, &c.

Ils pensoit (songeoit is *dreamed*) seulement à contenter, à dissiper, à tourmenter, à succer, à suivre, &c.

Où nous devions nous embarquer.

Non qu'il manquât de Génie.

Si un jour, &c.

_____ d'être le Maître de tant d'Hommes, seulement pour, &c.

Of the Purity of Language. 9

IMPROPER.

Pag. 46. Narbaltrem-
bloit de Crainte que je
ne fusse découvert.

He could not quake for fear of *not* being discovered.

I thought to have ended here ; but the Book happened to open again at a Place which is very faulty.

Pag. 95. La Sageſſe
du Fils d'Ulyſſe qui en-
tend mieux que *nul* autre
Mortel les Loix de Mi-
nos.

PROPER.

Narbal trembloit de
Crainte que je fusse dé-
couvert.

mieux qu'aucun autre
Mortel, &c.

Aucun is any ; Nul is none.

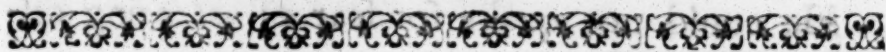
Here I laid down the Book for good, and overlooking, I mean looking over, the Examples of Improproprieties above, I was afraid of being censured for laying to the Author a Fault, which those, who are not very well acquainted with him, would impute to the Printer : I mean, *ne, in Crainte que je ne fusse découvert.* But taking the Book up again, it luckily and unluckily opened at a Place where the same Fault is committed with a Superfluity of two Words to it. The Passage is Page 302.

Car il (Telemaque)	Car il (Telemaque)
étoit encore plus querel-	étoit encore plus querel-
leux & plus brutal, <i>qu'il</i>	leux & plus brutal, que
<i>n'étoit</i> fort & vaillant.	fort & vaillant.

Thus gently could I go on with the whole Book, and with *Molière*, and with *Rapin*. I say gently, for I pass by many Things ; and be-


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sides mending the Language, I should save one Volume upon Seven or Eight: But indeed more so in the two last Authors.



The following are miscellaneous Examples of pure and impure Expressions in French.

IMPROPER.

L est plus aisé qu'un Chameau passe par le trou d'une Aiguille *que non pas* qu'un Riche entre dans le Royaume de Dieu. Matth. xx. 24. *You will find these Words in an 8vo. Edition printed at London, 1724, used in most Schools. That que non pas is intricate, unconstuable and absurd.*

Ce mot ne se dit que rarement, *or*

Ce mot ne se dit guères,

C'est un beau séjour que Paris.

PROPER.

Il est plus aisé à un Chameau de passer par le trou d'une aiguille qu'à un Riche d'entrer au Royaume de Dieu. Matth. xix. 24. *This Translation is easy true French, and it is in the same construction with the Greek Original.*

Ce mot est rarement usité.

Paris est un beau séjour.

C'est

Of the Purity of Language. II

IMPROPER.

C'est une bonne liqueur que le vin.

Il est bien malaisé que l'attention ne se lasse.

This is an intricate, round-about unconstruable Way, and downright nonsense.

Lever du monde.

Beaucoup de monde.

Voilà ce que c'est.

Je me ris de toutes vos rigueurs.

C'est un habile homme.

Il est entendu dans les Affaires.

Il se connoit en.

Chevaux.

Il s'entend bien à cela.

Cela se peut.

Depuis peu.

Il ne sortira pas qu'il ne paye.

Les Evêques d'au delà des monts.

Les Evêques d'en dedans des Alpes.

Au delà de la mer.

Cela s'entend.

Il n'y avoit pas jusqu'aux plus petits qui ne

PROPER.

Le vin est une bonne liqueur.

Il est très difficile d'être toujours attentif.

This is an easy, short Way, and construable.

Lever des Soldats.

Plusieurs gens.

Voilà l'affaire.

Je ris de toutes vos rigueurs.

Il est habile homme.

Il entend les Affaires.

Il est connoisseur en.

Chevaux.

Il entend bien cela.

Cela est possible, or
Cela peut être.

Nouvellement.

Il ne sortira pas sans paier
or avant de paier.

Les Evêques Trans-Alpins.

Les Evêques Cis-Alpins.

Outre mer.

Cela est supposé.

Même les plus petits prenoient part, &c. 6

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IMPROPER.

prissent part, &c.

13 words unconstuable.

Ce font de droles de
gens que ces gens là.

10 words.

Se saisir des effets.

This is as good as to
be possess'd of an Estate.

Se désaisir des effets.

Same Stamp.

S'attendre à une chose.

Je m'en étois apperçû.

Il ne faut confiderer
que ce que ce Verbe est
en soi même. 13 words.

Il en est ainsi de tou-
tes les autres choses.

Je ne saurois qu'y faire.

Quand il fut de retour.

Le Dauphin qui vient
de naître.

Il s'en fut.

Il s'y en fut.

Combien un tel a-t-il
donné ?

C'est en comparant les
Langues qu'on apprend
à les connoître.

3 Words saved, besides avoiding a kind of Tautology.

PROPER.

6 words constuable.

Ces gens là font droles.

5 words.

Saisir les effets.

Relacher les effets.

Attendre une Chose.

Je l'avois apperçû.

Il faut seulement con-
siderer ce Verbe en soi
même. 9 words.

Il est ainsi de tout.

Je ne peux pas y remé-
dier, or Je ne peux y
remédier.

A son retour.

Le Dauphin nouvel-
lement né.

Il alla.

Il y alla.

Combien a donné un
tel ?

En comparant les Lan-
gues on vient à les con-
noître.

Dé-

Of the Purity of Language. 13

IMPROPER.

Défendons la lecture de la défense d'un tel Livre.

Le Cardinal n'oublie rien de tout ce qui est en son pouvoir. 13 *w.*

Leurs dites Majestez ont promis de ne rien faire, ni souffrir qu'il soit rien fait, &c.

Le Commerce des deux Nations s'exerceroit comme par le passé.

Quoi-qu'il ait été stipulé par les Préliminaires que toutes les Hostilités auroient à cesser, &c.

Il est convenu par ce présent article, &c.

Si faire se pourra.

Il fera aussi pareillement nommé de la part de sa Majesté très Chrétienne & de sa Majesté Catholique des Commissaires, &c.

Si faire se peut.

Les présents Possesseurs ne pourront rien

PROPER.

Prohibons la lecture de la défense d'un tel livre.

Le Cardinal fait tout son possible. 6 *words.*

Leurs dites Majestez ont promis de ne faire aucune chose, ni souffrir qu'aucune chose soit faite, &c.

Le Commerce des deux Nations seroit exercé comme ci-devant, *or* auparavant.

Quoi-qu'on ait stipulé par les Préliminaires que toutes les Hostilités cesseroient, &c.

On convient par ce présent article, &c.

S'il est possible.

On nommera pareillement, &c.

S'il est possible.

Les présents Possesseurs ne pourront de-

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IMPROPER.

demander ou exiger qui y soit contraire.

Sous aucun prétexte que ce puisse être. *7 words.*

Il est à présumer.

Que dès que cet accord fera fait.

Il est déclaré.

Sur le Pied porté par les dits Traitez.

Les Informations authentiques que les Propriétaires auront à fournir aux Magistrats, &c.

Il se donna une bataille.

Il se tua bien du monde.

It itself killed well of the Wrold.

PROPER.

mander ni exiger aucune chose y contraire.

Sous aucun prétexte quelconque. *4 words.*

L'on peut présumer.

Qu'immédiatement après cet accord.

On déclare.

Sur le Pied indiqué par les dits Traitez.

Les Informations authentiques que les Propriétaires fourniront aux magistrats, &c. or devront fournir, &c.

Ou livra bataille.

Plusieurs homes furent tuez.

Many Men were killed.

IMPROPER.

Ce sont des improprietez dans le Language que tout cela.

PROPER.

Tout cela est un Tas d'Improprietez dans la Langue.

IMPROPER.

Ce sont des abus que tout cela.

PROPER.

Tout cela est abus.

Of the Purity of Language. 15

IMPROPER.

No doubt, the Gentlemen who talk such French as above, will say, and insist upon it. They have Use or Custom on their side.

PROPER.

But I say, this French is not of my making. I will insist upon it too. I speak according to Use and Custom. How then? Then, all the difference between those Gentlemen and me is this. They comply with an unreasonable Custom, and I follow a reasonable one.



Now for a Word or two upon the Difference between the Purity and Beauty of Language.



I believe that by this Time the Reader pretty well understands the Words *Purity of Language*, and no doubt sees a vast Difference between *Purity* and *Impurity*, between *Propriety* and *Impropriety*. But as to *Beauty of Language*, that is a Degree higher than *Purity*. An Expression may be pure, and yet not beautiful; whereas a beautiful Expression must be pure: All the Examples of proper French above, as pure as they are, may have no Beauty in them. That is, they may be beautiful, and they may not. In other Words,

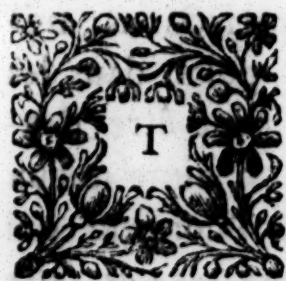
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Words, a Woman may be free from all Deformities, and yet not be a Beauty. Or to keep strictly to Language ; I may say, that *How do you do ?* is a proper Expression, because it is used ; and that it is an improper one, as it carries a *Tautology*. I may say, that *Comment vous portez vous ?* is a proper Expression, because it is used ; and it is so far from any Impropriety, that it is beautiful. The Beauty of it consists in declaring the very Nature of the Thing in Question. When we are healthy and strong, we carry ourselves with Ease ; we are then lightsome and easy : Whereas when we are sickly and weak, we can hardly carry ourselves, and we are often forced to lie along.





OF THE
BEAUTIES
OF THE
FRENCH TONGUE.



THE Word *Beauty* is one of those which, if you go to explain, you make them obscure. But, however plain this Word is, in itself, it is very obscure in the Mouth of many who frequently use it ; so very obscure, that it is passed all Question they themselves do not know what it means ; and this is when they talk of the *Beauties* of the *French* Tongue.

It is agreed on all Hands, that the *French* Tongue is a *beautiful* Language. But it is very remarkable, that none of our Authors show wherein the *Beauties* of that Language consist. It is no Wonder that *A. Boyer* makes no mention of any : But that such a fine Wit, and such a great Author as the late Monsieur *Bayle*, who was Professor of Philosophy and History at *Rotterdam*,

18 *Of the Beauties of the French.*

terdam, and famous for his *Historical and Critical Dictionary* ; I say, that Monsieur Bayle in his *Critical Preface* to Abbot Furetiere's *Universal French Dictionary*, 4 Vol. Folio, should just touch upon this Article, and avoid saying any thing upon it, when it was his Business to say the most he could, is to me very strange. I am tempted to believe he knew nothing of the *Beauties* of the *French*, and I am confirmed in my Opinion, by the Impurity of his own *French*, in that very Preface, even when he talks of the Purity of the *French*.

These are his Words,

‘ *On ne sauroit raisonnablement* lui (la Langue
 ‘ *Françoise)* contester certaines perfections très
 ‘ *avantageuses* qui ne *se trouvent* point dans les
 ‘ *autres Langues*. *On pourroit* peut être s'ex-
 ‘ *primer* plus forttement ; mais on aime mieux
 ‘ *témoigner* sa reconnoissance de l'honneur qui
 ‘ *lui est fait* dans les *païs étrangers*, *que de faire*
 ‘ *trop de mention* de sa *beauté*. *On l'entend* ou on
 ‘ *la parle* dans toutes les *Cours* de l'*Europe* ; & il
 ‘ *n'est* point rare d'y trouver des gens qui par-
 ‘ *lent* *François*, & qui *écrivent* en *François*
 ‘ *aussi purement* que les *François* mêmes. Com-
 ‘ *bien y a-t-il* de *Villes* d'*ailleurs* très souvent en
 ‘ *guerre* avec la *France*, dans les *quelles* non seu-
 ‘ *lement tout ce qu'il y a de distingué* dans l'un &
 ‘ *dans l'autre sexe*, *parle* *François* ; mais aussi
 ‘ *plusieurs personnes* parmi le *peuple* ? Veut on
 ‘ *qu'un libelle* *coure* bien le *monde* ? Aussi-tôt
 ‘ *on le traduit* en *François*, lors même que l'ori-
 ‘ *ginal*

Of the Beauties of the French. 19

‘ ginal en est Latin : Tant il est vrai que le Latin n’est pas si commun en Europe que la Langue Françoisé. ’

Two Lines lower,

‘ Au reste, c’est depuis long tems qu’elle reçoit des honneurs particuliers. La Capitale de l’Empire Roman, & de l’Eglise Latine, où toutes les autres Langues devroient se taire, quand le Latin parle ; Rome, dis je, observe pourtant cette Coutume dans la publication du Jubilé, que deux Prêtres en lisent la Bulle, l’un en Latin, l’autre un François, sur deux Chaires différentes dans l’Eglise de St. Pierre du Vatican. Dans le Siècle passé, Charles Quint, d’ailleurs ennemi mortel de la France, aimoit si fort la Langue Françoisé, qu’il s’en servit pour haranguer les Etats des Païs bas, le jour qu’il fit son Abdicacion, & pour écrire les Mémoires de sa vie. Ceux qui nous parlent de ses Lectures, font principalement mention de *Thycydide* traduit en François, & de *Philippe de Commines*. Après cela il ne doit pes être surprenant qu’ *Henri VIII.* Roi d’Angleterre scût si bien le François, qu’il écrivoit ordinairement en cette Langue à sa Maîtresse *Anne de Boulen*. On peut bien inserer ici cette particularité concernant ces billets de galanterie, puisque la Bibliothèque du Vatican leur fait l’honneur de les garder parmi ses autres Manuscrits. ’

In English,

‘ If we will talk reasonably, we cannot deny but it (the *French Tongue*) has very great Perfections

20 *Of the Beauties of the French.*

‘ not to be found in other Languages. We might
‘ perhaps say something stronger ; but we had ra-
‘ ther show our Gratitude for the Honor done to
‘ it in foreign Countries, than make too great
‘ mention of its *Beauties*. ’

There is a pretty Way of coming off !

‘ It is either understood or talked, (he means
‘ either talked or understood) in all the Courts of
‘ *Europe*, and it is common to fix People
‘ there that talk *French* and write *French* in as
‘ great Purity as the *French* themselves. How
‘ many Cities are there wherein the most distin-
‘ guished Persons of both Sexes, besides many of
‘ the common People, do talk *French*, even at
‘ the Time when they are at War with *France* ?
‘ Is an Author desirous his Libel should have a
‘ great Run in the World ? He presently gets it
‘ translated into *French*, even when the Original
‘ is in *Latin* : So true it is, that the *Latin* is not
‘ so common in *Europe* as the *French*.

‘ As to the rest, it has received particular Ho-
‘ nor for a long Time. The Capital of the *Ro-*
‘ *man* Empire, and of the *Latin* Church, where
‘ all other Languages should be silent when the
‘ *Latin* speaks ; *Rome*, I say, does nevertheless
‘ observe this Custom in the Publication of the
‘ Jubilee ; two Priests read the Bull of it, one in
‘ *Latin*, the other in *French*, from two different
‘ Pulpits in St. *Peter*’s Church in the Vatican. In
‘ the last Century (it is near two hundred years
‘ ago) *Charles V.* Emperor of *Germany*, and
‘ King of *Spain* at the same Time, tho’ he was

‘ a mor-

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‘ a mortal Enemy of *France*, loved the *French*
‘ Tongue so well, that he made his Harangue to
‘ the States of the *Low Countries* in that Lan-
‘ guage on the Day of his Abdication, and like-
‘ wise wrote the Memoirs of his Life in the same
‘ Tongue. Those that tell us of his Reading,
‘ take particular Notice of *Thucydides* translated
‘ into *French*, and of *Philis de Commynes*. After
‘ that, it is no Wonder that *Henry VIII.* King of
‘ *England* understood *French* so well, that he com-
‘ monly wrote in that Language to *Anne of Bul-*
‘ *len* his Mistress. This Particular concerning
‘ these Love Letters may well be inserted here,
‘ when the Vatican Library does them so much
‘ Honor, as to give them a Place among its other
‘ Manuscripts.’

We have seen how artfully this Author avoids giving an Examination of the *Beauties* of the *French*. Now, I will show that his *French* is verbose and impure, even in those Lines wherein he talks of the Purity of the *French*.

For brevity sake, I will sift but little more than his first Paragraph, which I have quoted above: There he begins. I. *On ne sauroit raisonnablement*; it should be *on ne peut*, &c. *Sauroit* is the 1st Imperfect Tense, Conjunctive Mode of the Verb *Savoir*, to know; so that *on ne sauroit*, signifies one would, could, or should know; but he means *on ne peut*, one cannot. There are two Mistakes in that one Word *sauroit*; 1st, the wrong Verb; and 2d, the wrong Tense; besides the *Cacophony* or ill Sound of *roit rai*. Some will
say

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say for him, *on ne sauroit* is used by other Writers of great Name in the same Sense. That is true, and withal a great Pity, that great Authors should so confound Language. I will ask them, whether *on ne peut* is not used by as great Authors for *one cannot*? II. He goes on, *qui ne se trouvent point*; if he had said, *qui ne sont point*, he would have saved one Word, and have talked better Sense. III. A little farther he says, *que de faire trop de mention de sa Beauté*: Without being very particular, I mean very hard upon him, here are 9 Words instead of 5; he should have said, *que trop vanter sa Beauté*. But this is a Fault in Style rather than in Grammar. IV. A little farther, a Line or two after the Word *purement*, purely, he writes, *tout ce qu'il y a de distingué dans l'un & dans l'autre Sexe*. This is a very round about Way of saying, *toutes les personnes distinguées des deux Sexes*. I should have used 7 Words; he uses 16. There is more of this intricate, improper *French* up and down in his Preface, particularly towards the Beginning; where he says, *aussi bien que qui que ce soit*, instead of, *aussi bien qu'aucun autre*. *Qui que ce soit!* four odd-sounding, un-construable Words; instead of, *aucun autre*, two plain construable ones: *Qui que ce soit!* who or that, which or that it be; instead of, *aucun autre*, any other. Here I would observe to the Curious, that besides the Difference in Language between fine Writers and mean Scriblers, there is another great one between a good Author and another good Author. Good Authors are not equally good,

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good, even in Point of Language. And I will go one Step farther, and say, there is often a great Difference in Language likewise, between a very good Author, and the very same very good Author; that is to say, a very good Author sometimes will write very *properly*, and sometimes very *improperly*, even in the same Performance, and the very same short Chapter. That I think is a Sign, and a very plain one, that it is only owing to Chance when they write *purely*; for if it was the Effect of Choice, they would keep to *Purity* all along.

As I would drive the Nail home, it is proper to give Examples of this.

Here is one which luckily offers it self out of this very Author, and out of the very first Lines I have transcribed. We have seen the *double Impropriety* of his *on ne sauroit*, instead of *on ne peut*. About two Lines lower, he can use the Verb *pouvoir* properly, and not misuse the Verb *savoir* instead of it. He very well says, *on pourroit*, using the Verb in the proper Tense, for *we could*, and not *on sauroit*, *we could*, *should* or *would* Know.

You will find a great deal of this, and something much worse in the same Monsieur Bayle and the learned Furetiere, that is in this *grand Universal French Dictionary*. Sometimes they use the Word *apprendre* for *to learn*, and that is very well: But other Times they use the very same Word *apprendre* for *enseigner*, *to teach*; so that then, the Master and the Scholar are all one
with

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with them. And, which is more, they do not give a Man Toom to excuse them, by saying, it is only owing to Hurry or Chance. In short, they would make us believe our *French Tongue* is so very nonsensical; for, they place the Word *apprendre* in Capitals under the Letter, and say, 1st, it signifies *enseigner*, to teach, with this Example taken out of some other Works of Monsieur Bayle, *la Philosophie nous apprend à moderer nos passions*, Philosophy learns us to moderate our Passions. Philosophy learns us! strange Language; I see no Philosophy there. Such Talk might be excused in a vulgar Man, but it does not become a Philosopher and a Critic. Then they make another Article of it, and say, 2d, *apprendre* signifies *être enseigné*, to be taught. Some body will say for them, Use is on their Side. But I will answer them, that by their own Explanation of this Word *apprendre*, it signifies *to be taught*; and that if we want the French for *to teach*, it is *enseigner*. They will reply, their Business was to show what Use has established. But I say, if Use was so very ridiculous, they should not have countenanced it so much as to give it a Sanction by a prime Place in their learned Writings. This at least they might have done, as they sometimes criticize and show the Difference between Words, as to Propriety and Impropriety, Purity and Impurity, they should have said something about it here; but there is not a Syllable of it. It is great Pity those two good Words should be confounded. I say two good Words;

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Words ; *Apprendre*, derived from *prendre*, to take, is a very good Word for *to learn*, because it is the Scholar's Business to take Things. *Enseigner*, derived from *signe*, a Sign, is a very good Word for *to teach*, because it is the Business of a Master to give Signs and Directions ; but so it is not a Sign by these Gentlemen.

I would now proceed to the Enumeration of the *Beauties* of our *French*, but I cannot pass by another Editor of this *Universal French Dictionary*, one that has revised, corrected and enlarged it, since the Death of Monsieur *Bayle* ; that is, Monsieur *Basnage de Bauval*. In his elaborate Preface, next to that of Monsieur *Bayle*, he talks of little else but *Perfection*, *Beauties*, *Elegance*, *Refinements*, *Delicacies*, *Exactness*, *Politeness*, *Nobleness*, *Propriety*, *Justness*, *Purity*, *Rule*, *Judiciousness*, *fine Taste*, &c. As these fine Words cannot but raise great Expectations, I think it is worth while first to hear what he says of the *Beauties* of our Tongue, and next sift the Language of that very Preface, which promises all that is good, curious and great in Language, and after that, see how he answers Expectation in the Book itself. But here, I would not have the Reader mistake, and imagine I am going to leave my Subject, in order to give a Criticism upon every Word of *Furetiere's Universal French Dictionary* ; for, if my Capacity was sufficient, the Reader's Patience would fail him. In short, such a Work would require a great many more Folio's than the Dictionary it self. But however, so much I will do, I will go

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thro' with the Preface which is but short ; and as to the Book itself, I will remark only upon a few Articles, from which a Guess may be given of all the rest.

I. As to the *Beauties*, all he says of them, is that Word it self, and no more.

II. As to the Language of his Preface :

In the first Page, Line 17. He says, *Mr. l'Abbé de Furetiere pour ne se trouver point en Concurrency avec, &c.* That *pour ne se trouver point*, is mean and intricate ; if he had said, *pour n'entrer point*, that would have been plainer, shorter, better Sense, and consequently more elegant. However, I would have let this pass, but only he talks so much of Elegance himself.

Line 29. You read *C'est une Autorité que je n'avois garde de m'arrogér.* Barbarous, unconstuable French ! *que je n'avois garde de m'arrogér !* which I had not guard to arrogate to my self ! This is as good Sense in *English*, as in *French*. No doubt some will say for him, that is really good *French*, the best Gentlemen, even the best Scholars talk so. That is right, that is wrong rather. I want to know whether *que je ne prétendois nullement m'arrogér* is not used by the best Gentlemen and the best Scholars likewise ? I want to know whether that Line is not plainer, shorter, more construable, more elegant, and more polite ? He talks so much of Politeness ; it is amazing to me, that Authors who pretend to a super, or rather hyper Criticism, should write so very inaccurately.

Next

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Next Page, Line 1. You find *Ce n'est pas peu de chose que de savoir douter par raison*. In his own intricate round about Way, he might have saved *que*, tho indeed, it would not have been so far about; and if he had said, *un doute raisonnable n'est pas petite chose*, he would have been plainer, more construable, and he would have saved 5 Words in 13.

Line 18, 19. *Ce n'est pas un des moindres embarras que j'ai rencontrez que de marquer précisément, &c.* I pass by his *rencontrez*, but his last *que* is not only superfluous, but puzzling.

Line last of that Page. *Les maximes generales qui s'observent encore*. This is far from just and pure. He says, *the Maxims which observe themselves*. Sure! it is Men observe Maxims. A Maxim observing itself is downright Nonsense. But Use, Use will have it so. They will cry, What is all this Criticism for? *Sic voluit Usus*. That is right. *Sic voluit ridiculus Usus*. I am for Use my self, but I distinguish between Use and Abuse. I make a Difference, and a very great one, between a proper and reasonable Use, and an improper unreasonable Use. If he had said, *les Maximes que l'on observe*, he would have followed Use, Sense and Reason, and his Language would have been unexceptionable.

Next Page, Line 13. *On y trouvera bien des Choses*. To do him Justice, and withal to give a Proof of the Justness of my Observation, he can speak proper here; he can say, *on y trouvera*, and not *il s'y trouvera*, which would have been

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of a Piece with *les maximes qui s'observent*. Here he prefers the good Use to the bad Use ; only he does it by Chance, as I observed before ; otherwise he would have spoke good Sense in both Places : And, which is still a Confirmation of it, he does not go on well in this his last Line, he is mean and verbose ; he says, *on y trouvera bien des choses* : Bien des Choses ! as if the *French* wanted the proper Words *plusieurs Choses*. He says, *on y trouvera bien des Choses à censurer*. I appeal to the Reader, whether, when he talks of Censuring, he does not deserve Censure ? And whether I am not very fair and equitable with him when I praise his good Language, as well as censure his bad ?

Line 22. *En bien des endroits*. The same Impurity, the same Verbosity.

Line 26. *Loin de m'offenser*. The same Impropropriety ; he could not think of *Loin d'être offensé*. Sure, no Man can offend or affront himself.

Lines 39, 40. *On doit regarder avec indulgence ce qu'il y a de mauvais en faveur de ce qu'il y a de bon*. That is very good Sense, and I am of his Mind. That Dictionary is a very useful Work, notwithstanding all its Faults in Language (it is not my Business at present to consider any Thing else in it ;) however, I write upon the *Purity* and *Beauty* of the *French* Tongue, and as he talks so very high, and at the same Time has baulked us already in this very Article, I think I may go on and criticize upon this last Line too. He says, *ce qu'il y a de mauvais en faveur de ce qu'il y a de bon*. Here are many troublesome and useles Particles,

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ticles ; here are no fewer than 22 Words instead of 9. He should have said, *on doit excuser le mauvais en faveur du bon*. If he had said so, he would have spoke according to Use ; and good Use is so far from his Side, that he misses two Opportunities of using an Adjective, for, or without a Substantive, which by the antient *Romans*, as well as by the modern *French*, and sometimes by the Contemporary *English*, is reckoned a *Beauty*, as being a short, smart Way of Expression. *Utile dulci*, is a famous Example of this.

Here is a Thing comes very *à propos* to this Subject.

This very Author, in the foregoing Page of his Preface, uses that same pretty Manner of Expression, and even goes farther with it. There Line 34, he says, *l'agréable mêlé à l'utile & au sérieux*. Now, this is another great Confirmation of what I have observed above ; that there is a Difference, and a very great one in Point of Language, between a very good Author, and the very same very good Author ; for I think, that in the main he talks handsomely. But to this Observation I must add another, which I have likewise made before ; that is, when the same good Author sometimes writes very properly, and other times very improperly, even in the same short Performance, that is the Effect of Chance, and not the Result of a set fixed Judgment.

Last Page, Line 1. *En beaucoup de mots où elle ne se prononce pas*. This *en beaucoup de*, should be *dans plusieurs* ; but what is a great deal worse, his *elle ne se*
pro-

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prononce pas, is some of the same Impropropriety confuted above: If he had said *n'est pas prononcée*, he would have saved one Word, and talked Sense.

Same Line, *elle ne sert qu'à embarrasser*; he *embarrasse* and puzzles himself. If he had writ *elle sert seulement à embarrasser*, there would have been no *embarras*, and he would have saved one Word in six.

Last Paragraph but one, Line 3. The second *que* is superfluous and troublesome.

Same Paragraph, last Line but one. *Je me suis apperçu*. He means, *J'ai apperçu*. I do not suppose he talks of seeing himself in a Glass or Fountain. Four Words for three; a double Impropropriety, 1. In Language; 2. In Sense.

Just at the Conclusion, *ils n'y sont que parce qu'ils y étoient*; if he had said, *ils y sont seulement*, &c. he would have saved one Word, and his Language would have been more construable.

I had like to have overlooked the last Line of his third Paragraph. There is something so curious in it, I think it is worth while to look it over. The Words are *ceux qui se piquent de parler exactement, poliment & noblement*; those that prick themselves with speaking exactly, politely, and nobly. I want to know whether *pricking one self with speaking*, is any Thing of *exact, polite, and noble* Language? They will cry, that is a particular Phrase; (so it is with a Witness!) it is a particular Idiom of our *French*, (pretty *French*!) This Idiom is so very particular and odd, there is hardly any understanding of it. They will
say,

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say, it is a *Figure*. I am sure it is a very ugly one, not at all becoming a Man who talks of *Beauty*. He means, those that *pretend* to speak *exactly, politely, and nobly*. He could not say, *Ceux qui se font honneur de parler exactement, poliment, & noblement*; that is, those that do themselves Honor with Speaking, or those that value themselves upon speaking exactly, politely, and nobly. I want to know whether this Way of expressing one self is not more like Exactness, Politeness, and Nobleness? If I was to teach *English* Gentlemen and Ladies such *French*, as *se piquer de politesse & de noblesse*, I should make them speak like *Neatherds* or *Drovers*; or rather, I should make Bulls and Cows of them: For, you must know, that in some Parts of *France*, Neatherds and Drovers use no Whips, but they make shift with a long Stick, with an Iron Point at the end of it, wherewith they *piquent*, that is, prick the Oxen and the Cows to make them go along. Now the Reader may judge of the Beauty of such a figurative Way of Speaking. I now and then meet with some People that have dipped into this Dictionary, and there have learned to use that most ridiculous Idiom in this manner, *se piquer d'honneur*, instead of *avoir l'honneur à Coeur*, &c.

Now, let us see how he has corrected *Messieurs Furetiere* and *Bayle*.

In the first Place, he has not meddled with all that *Impropriety* about *apprendre* confuted above; he has left it as he found it.

Under

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Under the single Letter A, you see many Trifles. To pass by his *Panſe d'a*, there is at the Bottom of the second Column, an insignificant Catalogue of the Uſes of that Letter; but I ſhould have overlooked this, if he, or rather all three of them, beſides another Editor, whoſe Preface comes next after that of Monsieur *Bauval*; I ſay I ſhould have overlooked this, if all four of them had not overlooked one of the greateſt Offices of the firſt Letter, that is, its ſerving for a Conjunction, as in theſe, and a great many more Caſes; *Chambre à diner, Chambre à coucher, Chaiſe à bras, Verre à Vin, Ouvrage à Corne, ouvrage à Dentelle, Arme à feu, Poudre à Canon, Moulin à Poudre, Moulin à Vent, &c.*

The ſecond Article of the next Column begins thus, *A eſt plus élégant que par dans certaines Phraſes. Il ne faut point ſe laiſſer prendre à l'apparence, &c.* but they give no Reaſon for it; any Man that has but a Grain of Senſe will ſee the Contrary, and they have nothing but Abufe for it. Thoſe that ſpeak according to Uſe, Senſe and Reaſon, ſay, *Il a été pris par l'Ennemi, &c.* It would be as good Senſe in *Engliſh* to ſay, he has been taken *to* the Appearance, he has been taken *to* the Enemy, inſtead of *by* the Appearance, *by* the Enemy.

Under AUC, you find *Aucun, une*, Pronom relatif qui, à l'affirmative ſignifie *Quelqu'un*; (they ſpell it *Quelcun*) & à la Négative *Nul, perſonne*: Examples; *Il n'y a aucun Auteur qui oſe avancer une propoſition de la ſorte; (he means*
de

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de cette sorte, *or de telle sorte*) y a-t-il *aucun* qui reclame contre une Ordonnance si juste? So that if we can believe them, *Aucun* is both some body and no body; and *personne* stands for a Person and no Person. It is well I can believe my Eyes. This is *A. Boyer* himself.

But I find I have undertaken a very hard Task: The Reader must think this *French* Tongue is really a foolish Language, and that I only strain to make it appear good and fine. Who can think otherwise, when the greatest Masters of that Language, not only write nonsensically (in point of Grammar) and besides, declare that Nonsense to be the Rule, and give Examples of it too? What can I say now? I can say, that these very Masters help me out against themselves. How so? So it happens, that those very Examples, which are brought in to authorize that ridiculous Stuff, are not Examples of their pretended Rule. I say, *aucun* is always *affirmative*, and that is the *English any*; the contrary of it is *nul*, none. In their first Example (which should have been last) Il n'y a *aucun* Auteur, &c. where they say, *aucun*, is negative, a young School-boy could disprove it; there *aucun* is affirmative still; it is the *ne* joined to *y* thus, *n'y*, that is the Negative. It would be as intolerable in *English* to say, that *any* stands for *not any*, and pretend to give an Example of that with a *not* to it.

Under BATTRE you find *Battre*, avec le pronom personnel, se dit des Combats singuliers. Il est deffendu sévèrement de se battre en duél. Cet homme

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est un brave qui se bat avec bonheur. Se battre à l'épée, au poignard, à coups de pistolet, &c. Now, besides the great Impropriety of *se battre*, to beat one self, when they mean *to fight*; there are four more in that little Article. 1st. They write *se dit*, says itself, instead of *est dit*, is said, or *est usité*, is used. 2d. They say, *il est deffendu*, it is defended; instead of, *il est prohibé*, it is prohibited. 3d. Next you see *duël*, with two superfluous and troublesome Dots over the *e*. 4th. According to their own absurd Idiom of *se battre à l'épée*, they might have said, *au pistolet*, and not *à coups de pistolet*; here they top themselves with Impropriety. But *se battre*! to beat one self; Is not that a strange Word for fighting? Very strange indeed, downright nonsensical. It is true, there are some People in *France* and other Popish Countries, that beat themselves sometimes; those are the *Monks*, who, in order to mortify the Flesh, now and then give themselves the *Strapado*. But those are *Monks*, not Soldiers. The Soldiers think it time enough to be beat when their Enemies overpower them. No doubt, some will say for them, Use is on their Side, and all this Criticism and Ridicule only exposes the *French Tongue*. No, no, I deny all that; neither is *Use* for them, nor do I expose our Language. It is they who with all their great Pretences really expose the *French Tongue*, and they have nothing but *Abuse* on their Side. And it is amazing they should make Improprieties and Absurdities, figure as great as Justness and Purity. And now since beating

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Beating and Fighting is the Case, I will fight them and beat them with their own Words. Under the Letters COM, you read *combattre*, the proper Word for *to fight*. This Word *combattre*, is not only a *pure* Word, but it is a *beautiful* one; for the Particle *com* signifies two or more, as no Man fights himself, but there must be two or more People before a Fight can ensue. But here they top themselves again with Impropropriety and Absurdity. This plain beautiful Word *Combattre*, they illustrate with the dark, impure Words *se battre*.

But there is enough, the Reader may guess at all the rest. Only I beg the Reader's Patience one Moment longer. I strongly insist upon this, as I believe I have confuted these Gentlemen, I am sure I have not exposed the *French* Tongue. They have really made it look contemptible, but I have retrieved it from that mean, low Estate, which to some it seemed to lie in. I will say, and a thousand Times repeat it; the *French* I substitute to theirs, is not of my own making. I beat down their bad Words by their own good Words. I have distinguished what they had confounded; I have distinguished two different Uses in the very best Authors, and I have found a great Difference running throughout, between a very good Author, and the very same very good Author; and I make the best Author correct himself by his own Words; these very Gentlemen indeed; observing to them, that when they speak proper it will certainly be called

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the Effect of Chance, if in the very same Book and the very same Page, they speak improperly upon the same Thing. They all cry *Use, Use, &c.* I am for *Use* as much as any of them can be, but I am not for Abuse.

I am not only for *Purity*, but for *Beauty* likewise. The first of these they sometimes stumble at, I mean stumble upon; the last they often speak and boast of, but they really know nothing of it. And as another Proof of this, I observe, and I tell it before hand, that one great *Beauty* of our *French*, consists in *Analogy*. Now, under the Word *Analogy*; 1st. They do not give an exact Account of the Word itself; 2d. They do not remark the Thing belongs to the *French* Tongue. More still; Under the Word *Beauté*, the only Opportunity of giving an Enumeration of the *Beauties* of our Language, there is not one Syllable about it.





THE
BEAUTIES
OF THE
FRENCH TONGUE.

I.

FIRST in general I observe, that many of the politest *English* Words are taken from the *French* entire; I do not mean a great Number of fine, well-sounding *Polysyllables*, that is, Words of many Syllables, terminated in *ion*, such as *Admiration*, *Affirmation*, *Approbation*, *Articulation*, &c. which are all *French* indeed, but originally *Latin*, without the *n*, in the Nominative Case however; but I speak of a great many sweet *English* Words, in great Esteem among the Nobility and Gentry, that are *French*, with very little or no Mixture of the *Latin*; such as,

1. *Peer* of the *Realm*, *Père* du *Roïaulme* (now spelled and pronounced *Roïaume*) *Royal*, which
by

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by the Way should be spelled *Roïal*; and here it is worth while to observe, that Part of the *English* Law is written in *French*; beside, there is *Congé d'Elire*, to a Chapter of a Diocese. *Le Roi ou la Reine le veult* (or veut), *Le Roi ou la Reine s'y avisera*, Words spoken by his or her Majesty, at the passing or rejecting Bills in Parliament. *Parlement*, from *parler*, to speak; that Word is spelled *Parliament*, but I cannot imagine how the *ia* came in there, for they are neither pronounced nor derived. *Parlour*, which we spell *Parloir*. *Address*, *Alliance*, *Attachment*, *Detachment*, *dernier Resort*, &c. and the very Word *Beauty*, the Subject of this Chapter. 2. Many Titles of the Nobility, as *Baron*, *Viscount*, properly *Vice-Count*, as we say *Vice Roi*; *Count*, *Countess* (how the Feminine of *Earl* should be *Countess*, I cannot devise) *Marquiss* or *Marquess*, *Marchioness*, *Duke*, *Dutchess*. 3. Many Terms of *Heraldry*; as *Argent*, *Sable*, *Passant*, *Couchant*, &c. 4. Most Terms of *Fencing*; as *longe*, *tierce*, *quarte*, *feinte*, &c. 5. Many Terms of *Dancing*; as *Dance* it self, *Menuet*, *Passe Pied*, &c. 6. Many Terms of *Manege* or *Riding*; as the Word *Manege* it self, *Caracol*, *Courbette*, &c. 7. All the Terms of *War*, and all the Denominations of the *Soldiery*; inſomuch, that the very Words *War* and *Soldier* are *French*, with a little Alteration; we have it *Guerre* and *Soldat*: And I think it is remarkable, the *English* would learn the Language of the *French*, at the very ſame Time as they beat them. I deſire the Reader would mark theſe laſt Words

they

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they beat them ; for, beside the Impropriety in *beat*, which is both the present and the past Tense or Time, they contain a great Ambiguity ; those Words signify either, that the *English* beat the *French*, or that the *French* beat the *English*, or neither indeed. I put it so on purpose ; 1. To show there is something in a Criticism upon Words ; 2. Because I will not decide which, of the *Englishman* or the *Frenchman*, is the best Soldier. This is like the famous Oracle *Aio te Æacidam Romanos vincere posse* ; or this, *Dico Anglum Gallum victurum esse*.

II.

The Sound of the *French* may, I think, be called one *Beauty* of it. It is sweet and sprightly ; it is as free from the *hissing* *s* as it needs ; and as to the hawking *Gutturals* which the *Hebrew*, the *Greek*, the *Teutonic*, the *Spanish*, the *Welsh*, the *Scotch*, and many other Languages are rattled out with ; there is not one in the whole *French*. The *French* is a well-sounding Language, and it is peculiarly adapted for Verse. *French* Verses run perfectly smooth and musical ; and as to Rhimes, *French* Poets are the most exact.

III.

Another *Beauty* of the *French*, lies in a great Number of *compound Verbs*, in the Manner of the *Latins* and *Greeks* ; as from *Lier*, to bind ; *relier*, to bind again ; *delier*, to untie (some call it to unloose)

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loose) *allier*, to tie to ; (from thence *Alliance*) *r'al-
lier*, (that Word is used in *English*) to bring toge-
ther again. From *prendre*, to take ; *reprendre*,
to take again ; *comprendre*, to understand ; *sur-
prendre*, to surprize ; *apprendre*, to learn. From
this is formed *Apprentif*, Apprentice-Boy ; and
Apprentive, an Apprentice-Girl, both vulgarly
Prentice. And by the Way I think it is worth
observing, that by these Examples, and great
many more to come, the *English* Youth learns
the Grounds of his own Language.

IV.

Another *Beauty* of the *French* consists in *Com-
pounds of a Verb and a Noun* in the Manner of the
Greeks. Of these you may have as many as you
please ; for any Body can make them ; and you
may observe, they are all of the *Masculine* Gender.
See my New Method, &c.

E X A M P L E S.

Montre-Chemin.

A Way-shower. This
Word, tho' good in it-
self, and an Imitation of
the *French*, will not be
readily understood per-
haps ; that is, a Cross
Post in the Country, to
show you the Way.

Garde-Fou.

A Fool's Gard, that is,
Rails by the Sides of
Ditches or Brooks to
keep

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keep People from falling in. That *French* Word is something like the *English*, we three *Logger-heads* be.

Garde-côte.

A Ship to guard the Coast.

Garde-robe.

This is the *English*, *Ward-robe*, and you may observe besides, that as the Word *Ward* is only a little Alteration of *Garde*, the several *Wards* of the City, are no more than the several *Gards* of it. And so *Church-warden*, is *Church-gardien*, Guardian or Keeper.

Reveille-matin.

A Morning-wake, that is an Alarm-clock.

Attrape-lourdant.

A Trap or Catch for Clumsies or Blockheads.

Vuide-bouteille.

That is some pretty Place in or about a Garden fit to sit in, and see a Bottle out in.

Taille-plume.

A Cut-quill, that is, a Pen-Knife.

Taille bras.

A Cut-arm, that is, a bouncing Bully.

G

That

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Passé-droit.

That is, the Injustice done to the Veteran Soldiers; that is, a Soldier of an old standing, when a Youngster is preferred to him. Some call it a Favor.

Passé-avant.

A Pass forward, that is, something to forward one in his Journey.

It is true, this last is not a Compound of a Verb and a Noun, but this makes better for my Case. It shows another Sort of pretty Compounds.

Avant-propos.

A fore Discourse, that is, a Preface.

This last, is yet another Sort of commodious Compounds. If I had Time to look for them, I should find a great many more; I only give them as they occur.

Tire-bouchon.

A Pull-stopper, that is, a Cork-screw, or any Thing to that Purpose.

Casse-tête.

Break-head, that is, heady Liquor.

Fai-néant

A lazy Fellow, one that will do nothing.

Vau-rien.

One that is good for nothing; a good for nothing Fellow.

Souffre-douleur.

A Fellow who suffers all the Experiments real

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*or shammed upon the
Stage of a Mountebank.*

There is a great deal of
that in *France*.

Now *Mountebank*; this is another Example of this Sort of Compounds. You see it comes up without seeking. That Word is *French*, it signifies one that mounts a Bench, &c. However, it is now obsolete, that is to say, disused. We now say, *Charlatan*; and now my Hand is in for Compounds, I will observe, that the very Word *Compound*, is a Compound of the *Latin* Particle *com* or *cum*, with or together; and the Syllable *pound*, from the *Latin* *ponere*, to set, &c.

LIEU-TENANT.

*Place-keeper, many
Englishmen say Lieute-
nant, without knowing
the Derivation of it. It
is both a Civil and a Mi-
litary Term; but in En-
gland, when they talk of
Ireland, Lieutenant stands
for*

VICE-ROI. Here is yet another Sort of Compounds. This last Word is used in *English* likewise. It is a Compound of the *Latin* *Vice*, and the *French* *Roi*; and it signifies a Man who sits in the Place of a King, and rules as King for him.

Sous-maître.

*Under-master, that is,
the Usher in a School.*

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Sous-entendre.

To Under-understand, as it were, that is, to understand what is not expressed. *Sous-entendre*, agrees with the *Latin subintelligere*, or *subaudire*.

Double-entendre.

Double-Entendre, that is, double Meaning.

Sous-rire.

To underlaugh, to laugh under ones Whiskers, that is, to smile. When they wore Whiskers, the Smile was covered under them.

Pare-vent.

Parry Wind, that is, a Skreen to keep the Wind off.

Pare-feu.

Parry Fire, that is, a Skreen from the Fire.

Pare-sol, for Pare-soleil.

Skreen from the Sun, that is, an Umbrella, a Diminutive of the *Latin Umbra*, a Shade.

Pare-pluie

A Skreen from the Rain, called likewise an Umbrella.

Pare-cendre.

A Skreen, as it were, from the Ashes, that is, a Fender.

Couvra-feu

Cover Fire, that is, covering, or putting out ones Fire and Candle at the

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the Sound of the nine o'Clock Bell, and going to Bed. That was an Order of *William* the Conqueror, which was obeyed all over *England*. That Word is curtailed in *English*, as a great many more are ; it is writ *Curfew*. I think Bow-bell is the only one that still rings the Curfew.

I thought to have done showing any more Example of *beautiful French* Compounds. But here is one offers itself so prettily, I am resolved to show it ; and that is,

Court-taillé.

Curtailed, that is, cut short. *Court* is short, and *taillé* is cut. Many daily use the Word *curtail* without knowing where to refer it to : So

Entaillé.

Entailed, &c.

V.

Another *Beauty* of the *French*, consists in the various *Terminations* of its *Nouns* Substantive, even without the Chimes of Declensions ; for we have no such Things as Declensions in the *French*, whatever Grammarians pretend about them ; some terminate in *e* ; as, *Mérite*, merit ; others in *é*,

as

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as *Vérité*, Truth. We have all these following Terminations, *ée*, *bouchée*, Mouthful; *oir*, *Con-
toir*, Counting-house; *eur*, *Chanteur*, Singer; *euse*, *Chanteuse*, feminine; *on*, *Son*, Sound; *ion*, *Passion*, Passion; *ent*, *Jugement*, Judgment; *eau*, *Chateau*, Castle; *ail*, *Aimantail*, Sailor's Com-
pafs; and many more; This Variety of Termi-
nations makes a Language musical and beautiful.
It is the contrary of harping always upon the same
String. Here the *French* is certainly preferable
to the *Italian*, where most Words end with an *o*.
Io sono, *Italiano*, *Musico*, *Questo*, *Comforto*, *Solo*,
Popolo, *Poco*, *Molto*, *Troppo*, &c.

By these Terminations we know the Gender of
the Noun. See my new Rules for Genders in a
New Method, &c.

VI.

Another *Beauty* of the *French* Language con-
sists in many *additional Terminations*; I mean
additional Syllables to a Noun or a Verb, which
give it an additional Signification, as, from
mange, eat; *mangeoire*, Eating-place, which last
Word, by the Way, is the *English Manger*; from
jour, Day, *Journée*, Day's Work; and here is
the Derivation of another *English* Word; *Jour-
ney-man*, is certainly derived from *journée*, a Day's
Work. A Journey-man's Business is to do a Day's
Work, but not to go Journies. Of these *beauti-
ful Terminations* there are several Sorts; of which
in their Order. 1st. There are many in *oir* or *oire*,
they

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they all signify either Office or Instrument. The Nouns thus terminated are all of the *Masculine* Gender. See *New Method*, &c.

E X A M P L E S.

Contoir, *Counting-house*.

Parloir, *Parlour*.

Observatoire, *Observatory*; that is, a Place to observe the heavenly Bodies in. There is a famous one in *Paris*, from which you may see the Stars at Noon-day.

Laboratoire, *Laboratory*; that is, the Name given to the Work-room of an Apothecary or Chymist.

Dormitoire, or Dortoir, *Dormitory*; that is, a Sleeping-place; however, this Word is used only in Monasteries.

Refectoir, *Eating-room*; this is likewise a Monastery-word.

Chaufoir, *Warming-place*.

Abreuvoir, *Watering-place for Cattle*.

Reservoir, *Reserving-place*, meaning particularly a Head of Water, or great Waters locked up. Of late, this Word *Reservoir* is used in *English*.

Baignoir, *Bathing-place*.

Razor, *Shaving-instrument*; that is Razor; only you may observe, that Word is better in *French* than in *English*: As we say, *razer*, for to shave, so we have *razoir*, for Shaver, in the same Manner as we say, *barbe*, for beard, and *barbier*, for Bearder, as it were, &c.

Entonnoir, *Tunner*, as it were; an Instrument

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to run up Liquors, that is, a *Funnel*.

Couloir, *Drainer*; that is, the Word *Culender*, from *couler*, to run as Water.

Arrosoir, *Sprinkler*; that is, *Watering-pot*. This *Arrosoir* is derived from *Rosée*, Dew; the Water comes out of it small like Dew.

Mouchoir, *Snuffer* (of the nose) as it were; that is, *Hankerchief*. From *Mouchoir*, comes the Word *Muckender*.

Mâchoire, *Chewer*; that is, the *Jaw*.

Nageoire, *Swimmer*; meaning the *Fin* of a *Fish*.

Reposoir, *Resting-place*, a *Couch*, &c.

Encensoir, the *Box* containing *Incense* or *Fran-*

kincence. This is used in *Popish Churches*.

Plissoir. *Plaiter* or *Pleeter*; that is, a *Folding-stick*, only it is generally made of *Ivory*.

Chaussoir, a *Thing* to put *Shoes on*. It is called a *Shoe-horn*, tho' I have seen some of *Iron*, and others of *Ivory*.

Miroir, from *Mirer*, to take aim, a *Looking-glass*.

Ecritoire, the *Thing* which contains *Ink*, *Pens*, *Pen-knife*, *Sand*, *Wafers*, &c. Some call it *Standish*; others *Inkborn*; tho' many are made of *Lead* or *Pewter*, some of *Glass*, and others of *Silver*. I think *Scrutore* would be a pretty Word enough for it.

I could show you a great many more, but I think those are sufficient.

2. We have many *Terminations* in *ée*; they all denote *Fullness* or *Load*; and they are all of the *Feminine Gender*.

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E X A M P L E S.

Bouchée, <i>Mouth-full.</i>	Assemblée, <i>Assembly.</i>
Cueillerée, <i>Spoon-full.</i>	Armée, <i>Army.</i>
Ecuellée, <i>Porringer-full.</i>	Chapelée, <i>Hat-full.</i>
Tablée, <i>Table-full.</i>	Plumée, <i>Pen-full.</i>
Corbeillée, <i>Basket-full.</i>	Aiguillée, <i>Needle-full.</i>
Poignée, <i>Fist - full ;</i> that is, <i>Hand-full.</i>	Batelée, <i>Boat full, or</i> <i>Boat-load.</i>
Gueulée or Goulée, <i>a Mouth-full crammed.</i>	Charretée, <i>Cart-load.</i>
Platée, <i>Dish-full.</i>	Chariotée, <i>Waggon-</i> <i>load.</i>
Assietée, <i>Plate-full.</i>	Année, <i>Years-growth,</i> <i>An, is Year ; but some</i> <i>confound it with Année.</i>
Panérée, <i>Basket-full.</i>	Risée, <i>great Laughter,</i> <i>a great wide Mouth-full</i> <i>of it.</i>
Potée, <i>Pot-full.</i>	Matinée, <i>Morning's-</i> <i>work.</i>
Pochée, <i>Pocket-full.</i>	Soirée, <i>Evening's-work.</i>
Pincée, <i>Pinch-full, or</i> <i>Pinch.</i>	Journée, <i>Day's-work.</i> This is sometimes taken for a great Day's-work ; and sometimes for a Bat- tle.
Brassée, <i>Arm-full.</i>	Portée, <i>what a Man</i> <i>can carry. And a good</i> <i>many more.</i>
Ventrée, <i>Belly - full,</i> meaning the Young of a Female.	
Couvée, <i>Hatch or</i> <i>Brood, Covey.</i>	
Augée, <i>Trough-full.</i>	
Eclusée, <i>Sluice-full.</i>	
Maisonée, <i>House-full.</i>	
Chambrée, <i>Room full.</i>	
Fournée, <i>Oven-full, or</i> <i>Batch.</i>	

3. We have some *Terminations* in *aine*. They are joined to any Number from *huit*, eight up-

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wards, and then they signify so many Days or Things together as the Number is ; as, *Huitaine*, *Neuvaine*, *Dixaine*, *Onzaine*, *Douzaine*, &c. It is remarkable, the *English* have borrowed this last, and not one more.

They are all of the *Feminine* Gender. See *New Method*, &c.

4. We have some *Terminations* in *ier* ; when this *ier* is exchanged for *e*, at the End of the Name of any Fruit ; it gives the Name of the Tree.

They are of the *Masculine* Gender. See *N. M.*

E X A M P L E S.

Pome, <i>Pomier</i> .	Prune, <i>Prunier</i> ,
Poire, <i>Poirier</i> .	Amande, <i>Amandier</i> .
Cerise, <i>Cerisier</i> .	Olive, <i>Olivier</i> , &c.

Only you must except *Pêcher* ; for, if you were to retain the *i* in it, that would sound too like the Word for going to Stool.

VII.

Another *Beauty* of the *French* Language. It sufficiently distinguishes the Male from the Female, by the Help of a Letter or two only. We say, *Ami*, Friend of a Man ; and *Amie*, Friend of a Woman ; *Cousin*, Cousin of a Man ; and *Cousine*, Cousin of a Woman ; *Cuisinier*, Man-cook ; *Cuisinière*, Woman-cook ; *Faiseur*, Maker, of a Man ; and *Faiseuse*, Maker, of a Woman ; *Accoucheur*, Man-midwife ; *Accoucheuse*, Midwife, &c.

VIII.

VIII.

Another *Beauty* of the *French*, is an easy, short Way of using an *Adjective alone*; I mean without a Substantive; that is, making a Substantive of an Adjective; as when we say *le bon, l'utile, le beau, le grand, le sublime*. Of late, the *English* imitate the *French* in this particular.

IX.

Another *Beauty* of the *French*, and a very great one, consists in many bold and happy *Figuratives*: If I mistake not, we have more of these than any other Nation. Examples; 1st. The frequent Opposition between *l'Esprit* and *le Coeur*, for Reason and Passion. 2d. *Il a mis de l'Eau dans son vin*, he has mixed Water with his Wine; for, he is grown cooler, his Passion is abated, or, he has considered a little better of the Matter. 3d. *Le Coq de la Compagnie; le Coq de la Parroisse*, the Cock of the Company, the Cock of the Parish, for the principal Man, &c. *Coquet, Coquette, Coquetter, Coquetterie*, pretty well known; and the Proverb from this, *Bon Coq ne fut jamais gras*, a good Cock never was fat; for a lean Dog to a Doggess, (I am afraid the other Word for Shedog the Ladies will not like.) 4th. *Il se plaint que la Mariée est trop belle*, he complains the Bride is too handsome; for, he finds fault when he is served better than he deserves, &c.

This

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This Article alone would fill up a large Quarto, or rather a great Folio. But if they should say, that by some of those Examples I encroach upon Style, and so confound Style with Language; I will tell them freely and fairly, I do it on purpose to be even with them. As for many more pretty *Figuratives*, that is, ingenious Metaphors and witty Allusions, our *French Songs* are an inexhaustible Fund of them.

X.

But here comes a *Beauty* of another Sort, such a one as I think I must call the *Toast*. Here is the Paragon, the Paramount of Beauty; and the Paramour of the Curious! Her Name you must know is *Analogy*, that is Uniformity and Agreement. As it would be very *beautiful* in Language to express Things nearly related one to another by Words likewise nearly related, and bearing Marks of the same Family; so *Analogy*, which is doing that very Thing, must be called a very great *Beauty*.

The Word *Analogy* is a *Greek* Compound of *ana*, which signifies *again*; and *logeia* or *logos*, a Word; that *Analogy* is the Recurring of the same Word, not strictly however, but something like it. To speak exactly, *Analogy* is repeating so much of one Word in another, as will show a likeness; and varying so much as will make a sufficient Difference to prevent Mistakes.

The Word *Analogy* we have seen belongs to the *Greek*, and so does the Thing itself. You
may

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may observe besides, there is a good *Analogy* between *Analogy* and *Analogical*, or *Analogous*.

Here I would have the Reader distinguish between *Analogy* and *Derivation*. A mixed Language may have all its Words derived from other Languages, and yet have no *Analogy* in it. That very Derivation is the Cause of it. An Original Language can have no *Derivation* from others, and yet it may be very *Analogical*. The mixed Language derives from others. The Original Language derives from itself; that is, from its Primitives: However, some Languages are both *Derivative* and *Analogical*; for Example, the *French*; it derives its Primitives from the *Latin*, and as it derives from that, so it imitates the same in the *Analogy*.

Now that *Analogy* belongs to the *French*, the following *Vocabulary* will fully demonstrate.

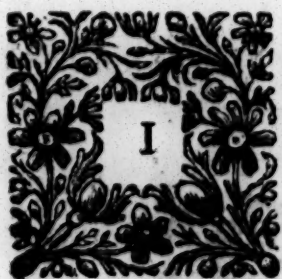




A

VOCABULARY ANALOGICAL;

*Displaying the great Beauty of the
French Tongue.*



T is a Thing entirely New, at least
such as I never saw ; and I have
heard but of one, which was in
Latin, and that was composed by
Julius Cæsar in his Winter Quar-
ters in *Gaul*.

This *Analogy* is not only a *Beauty*, but a *Clu-
ster of Beauties*.

I. Its beautiful *Aspect* ; that is, the *Analogy*
itself.

II. Its showing a *Beauty* mentioned above ; that
is, *Compound Verbs*.

III. Its

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III. Its showing another *Beauty* likewise mentioned above, which is distinguishing between Male and Female.

IV. Derivations within Derivations.

V. A Help for Memory ; for if a Scholar once knows the Root, he will easily guess at and remember the Branches.

VI. The Derivation of many of the politest *English* Words, in a much easier and better Manner than is found in Dictionaries ; because here every Word is at once seen under its proper Head.

The Whole being the best Thing belonging to either the *Greek* or the *Latin* Tongue.

You may observe besides :

I. That the *French* is never longer than the *English* ; but that the *English* is sometimes longer than the *French*.

II. That some *French* Words are so significant, as no *English* Words can come up to them ; such as *deschevelé* (now spelled *déchevelé*) *écritoire*, *accoucheur*, *accoucheuse*, &c.

III. The following are not all the *Analogical* Words in the *French*, but only such as I have found without much seeking.

IV. If I have not brought under each Head all the Words belonging to it, that in a Manner shows the Language is more *Analogical* than I represent it ; and it is only placing in their proper Order the Words I have omitted.

V. You have all these Changes, besides the Terminations of Verbs.

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VI. I derive from the *Synonymes*, or near the Matter, whether Verb or Noun.

VII. I illustrate many Words with Notes, &c.

Aimer, to love.
Amant, lover.

Amante, Mistress. We also say *Maitresse*.

Ami, friend.

Amie, friend; speaking of a Woman.

Amic, friend.
Some English Gentlemen

Amabile, loveliness.

Aimable, lovely.

Amiable, friendly.

Amiablement or à l'amiable, in a friendly manner.

Amour, love.

Amourette, little love intrigue.

Amoureux, man in love, or amorous.

Amoureuse, woman, &c.

Amoureulement, amorously.

Amateur, lover (of an Art)

Amé, loved or beloved (Law Term.)

Amadouer, to coax or wheedle; perhaps

Aiman, load-stone.

Aimenter, to touch with the load stone.

Aimantail, sailor's compass. The common Word is *Bouffole*, from *Baïste*, a box; but those Captains and other Sea-officers, who have been educated in the Colleges of Navigation, founded by *Louis XIV.* at *Brest* and *St. Malo*, &c. Those Gentlemen, I say, use the Word *Aimantail*, a Word much more beautiful, as derived from *Aiman*, the Loadstone; the chief Thing belonging to the Sailor's Compass, and indeed the very Soul of it.

We

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We have pretty many Words terminated in *ail*, as *gouvernail*, helm; *attirail*, appurtenances; *travail*, work; *ferrail*, from *ferrer*, to put up; that is, many things put up together; from thence perhaps *Seraglio*; *respirail*, a breathing hole, or a flew; *détail* and *retail*, particulars or retail: *éventail*, from *vent*, wind, a fan; *bétail*, cattle; *bercail*, sheepfold; *portail*, portico, &c. Most of these imply *Concreteness*; that is, many Things together, and they are all of the *Masculine Gender*. Here you begin to see Derivations within Derivations.

COMPOUNDS.

Paramour, one's dear Love, or one's dear Mistress.

Bien-aimé, well beloved.

Enamouré, enamoured.
Enamourée, feminine.
S'amouracher, to fall in love.

Ennemi, enemy.

Ennemie, feminine.

Inimitié, enmity, &c.

ARME, weapon.

Armée, Army.

Armer, to arm.

Armement, armament.

Armure, armour.

Armurier, armourer.

Armet, helmet.

Armateur, privateer.

COMPOUNDS.

Désarmer, to disarm.

Gendarme, horseman in compleat armour.

Se gendarmer, to make a fierce outcry.

Gendarmerie, the body of horsemen, &c.

BOIRE, to drink.

Boisson, drink; that is, what we drink.

Beuvable, drinkable.

Breuvage, the same

as

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as *Boisson*. From *breuvage*, comes the *English Word Beverage*.

Beuvette, small drink.

COMPOUNDS.

Abbreuver, to make one drink. It is used chiefly when we speak of Cattle.

Abbreuvoir, watering place.

Déboire, an ill taste in one's *Liquor*. Some call it an ill farewell, &c.

BON, good.

Bonté, goodness. In some Cases, the *English* say bounty; as *Queen Anne's bounty-money*.

Bonement, in a good plain manner; as when we say,

Il y va tout bonement, he is a plain, well-meaning man.

Bonace, too good natured (if possible)

COMPOUNDS.

Abonir, to grow good.

Bonifier, to make good or better. Most call this to improve, which one would think, according to this very Rule of beautiful Analogy, should stand for disprove, &c.

BATTRE, to beat.

Batement, beating; as

Batement de coeur, beating of the heart.

Baterie, little battle, or battery.

Bataille, great battle, or battle only.

Bataillon, battallion:

COMPOUNDS.

Abbatre, to beat or pull down.

Abbatement, beating down, or sinking.

Abbatis, pent-house.

Debat, debate.

Debattre, to debate.

Debatement, struggling.

Rebattre, to beat again.

Rabattre, to bait (of price.)

Ra-

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Rabais, *lowering of price.*

Surbattre, *to overbeat, or to batter.*

Combat, *fight.*

Combattre, *to fight.*

Recombattre, *to fight again, &c.*

BOUILLIR, *to boil.*

Bouillon, *broth.*

Bouilloner, *to bubble as broth in the pot, or water in a fall.*

Bouillie, *pap.*

COMPOUNDS.

Rebouillir, *to boil again.*

Parbouillir, *to par-boil, &c.*

COUCHE, *couch, or lying in.*

Coucher, *to lay down.*

Se coucher, *to lie down.*

Couquette, *little couch.*

Coucheur, *bed-fellow.*

Coucheuse, *woman bed-fellow.*

Couchant, *couchant in heraldry.*

Couchant, *as*

Chien-couchant, *setting-dog, or*

Soleil-couchant, *setting-sun*; we say also *le Couchant*, for the West; and the *Levant* (which is *rising*) for the East. *Levant* is a Term used by all Europeans from England southward, to signify the trading part of Turkey, or the Eastern Shores of the Mediterranean; because, as that French Word denotes, the Sun (to them and their Neighbours) rises that Way.

COMPOUNDS.

Accoucher, *to lay (a woman)*

Accouchée, *the woman in the straw, or a woman that lies in.*

Accouchement, *laying a woman, or being brought to bed.*

Accoucheur, *the man that lays a woman; that is, man midwife.*

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Accoucheuse, a midwife.

The vulgar French call this *sage-femme*, wise-woman.

Accouchage, midwifry, or man-midwifry.

Découcher, to lie from home, &c.

COURS, run or course.

Cours, stands also for some pleasant Place to take the Air in, or for what is called the Ring in *Hide park*. There is at *Paris* just in Sight of the *Tuileries*, by the Side of the River *Seine*, a fine Place for walking or riding in; that was planted and beautified by Queen *Mary of Medicis*, Mother of the late King *Lewis XIV.* and called *Cours la Reine*. Again, the *Tuileries*, by Corruption *Thuilleries*, is the Name of the Gardens of the *Louvre*, one of the King's Palaces. Those Gardens are adorned

with fine Fountains, Statues, &c. The Trees are cut in sweet Shapes. The Terrass-walks are supported by fine Masonry, &c.

These Gardens are public; only there is an Enclosure about the middle for the King to walk in when he has a mind to be retired. *Tuilerie* signifies *Tilery*, or a Place to make Tiles in. But the *Tilery* has been turned into these Gardens, &c. long ago.

Course, running, race.

Coursille, little run.

Coursiller, to run about.

Courant, current.

Courir, to run.

Coureur, runner.

Coureuse, Night-walker.

Courier, state-messenger; Courier is also used in *English*.

Couretier, broker.

Couretage, brokerage.

Coursier, race-horse.

Cou-

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Courante, *courant*.

COMPOUNDS.

Recours, *recourse*.

Secours, *succour*.

Concours, *concourse*.

Recourir, *to have recourse*.

Secourir, *to succour*.

Concourir, *to concur*.

Encourir, *to incur*.

Parcourir, *to run over, or peruse*.

Concurrent, *rival*.

Concurrence, *concurrency*.

Occurrence, *occurrence*.

Discours, *discourse*.

Discourir, *to discourse*.

Avant-coureur, *fore-runner*.

Précurseur, *same, only differently applied; avant-coureur, is fore-runner in general, but précurseur is a theological, or Divinity-term, used only when we speak of St. John the Baptist. Then we say, Jean Baptiste étoit le précurseur de Jesus Christ, &c.*

CACHE, *hiding-place*.

Cachet, *seal*.

Cachetoire, *wafer or wax to seal with*.

Cacheter, *to seal*.

Cacher, *to hide*.

Cachette, *a hole, or little hiding place*.

Cachot, *dark prison, or dungeon*.

Cachoter, *or*

Encachoter, *to lay up in dark prison*.

COMPOUNDS.

Décacheter, *to unseal*.

Recacheter, *to seal again*.

Redécacheter, *to unseal again, &c.*

CHEVEU, *hair of one's head; poil, is the other sort*.

Chevelure, *head of hair*.

COMPOUNDS.

Encheveler, *to put on false hair*.

Deschevelé, *masculine; or Deschevelée, feminine; now spelled*

Déchevelé, *with one's hair rough, dischevelled*.

COL

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COL, or Cou, *neck.*
 Collet, *neck-band.*
 Colleter, *to take by the collar.*
 Collier, *collar, or necklace.*

COMPOUNDS.

Accoler, *to fall about the neck, to embrace.*

Accolade, *embracing about the neck.*

Decoller, *to cut the neck, to behead.*

Decollation, *cutting of the neck, beheading, &c.*

CHAMP, *field (of corn)*

Champêtre, *rural.*

Champion, *champion.*

Champignon, *mush-room.*

Champart, *(field-rent,)*
(law-term.)

Champagne, *now*

Campagne, *country, with relation to town.*

Campagnard, *country gentleman.*

Campagnarde, *feminine.*

N. B. Païsan, *is countryman or clown.*

Païfane, *feminine; from Païs, country.*

Camp, *camp.*

Campement, *incamping.*

Camper, *to incamp.*

Campos, *(in schools) go-abroad-day or days, that is, breaking up, play or holy-days.*

COMPOUNDS.

Décamper, *to march off, to decamp.*

Décampement, *marching off, decamping.*

DIRE, *to say or tell.*

Diction, *the words, way of speaking.*

Dictionnaire, *dictionary.* Some spell this *dictionnaire* with a double *n*; as they do many other Words; but I see no Reason for it: It only makes both the French and English Boys stumble in the Pronunciation.

Diçter, *to dictate.*

Dictateur, *dictator.*

Di-

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Diseur, *sayer, or teller.*
 Diseuse, *feminine.*
 Dicable, *speakeable, or*
capable of being spoke.

COMPOUNDS.

Redire, *to say again.*
 Redite, *repetition.*
 Dédire, *to unsay; as*
Se dédire, to go from
one's word, to retract.
 Dédier, *to dedicate.*
 Dédicatoire, *dedica-*
tory.
 Dédicace, *dedication.*
 Bendir, *commonly*
 Benir, *to bless.*
 Maldire, *commonly.*
 Maudire, *to curse.*
 Bénédiction, *bleffing.*
 Malédiction, *curse.*
 Médire, *to mis-say, as*
it were, to slander, or
backbite.
 Médifance, *backbiting.*
 Prédire, *to foretell.*
 Prédiction, *foretelling*
or prediction.
 Contre-dire, *to con-*
tradict, or gainsay.
 Contradiction, *contra-*
dition.

Interdire, *to forbid, or*
frighten into silence.

Interdiction, *forbidding,*
or frightening into silence.

Prédicateur, *preacher.*

Prédication, *sermon.*

Indicible, *unspeakable.*

ECRIRE, *to write.*

Ecrit, *writing, or writ.*

Ecriture, *writing, or*
the hand.

Ecrитеau, *inscription.*

Ecrivain, *writer, or*
writing-master.

Ecritoire, or écritoire,
the box containing the in-
struments and necessaries
for writing. I think scru-
tore or scriptore would be
a pretty good Word for
it.

COMPOUNDS.

Décrire, *to describe.*

Description, *descrip-*
tion.

Inscrire, *to inscribe.*

Inscription, *inscription.*

Prescrire, *to prescribe.*

Prescription, *prescrip-*
tion.

Proscrire, *to banish, or*
outlaw.

Pro-

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Proscription, *banishment, or outlawry.*

Souscrire, *to subscribe.*

Souscription, *subscription.*

Circonscrire, *to circumscribe.*

Circonscription, *circumscription.*

Superscrire, *to superscribe.* Some will go round about, and say *écrire le dessus*, to write the top.

Superscription, *superscription.*

EPOUX, *bridegroom, Epouse, bride.* These two Words stand likewise for Husband and Wife. The Reason why we call Husband and Wife, *Bridegroom* and *Bride*, is because those Denominations convey a pleasant merry Thought. It puts them in mind of their Wedding-day; and it, in a manner, makes the whole Time of Marriage a continued Wedding.

However, there is other Words for a married

Couple; those are *Mari*; that is, married Man; and *Mariée*, married Woman. From this you may see how bald the Language of those People is, who, when they pretend to talk the *French* in its *Purity* and *Beauty*; say *Femme* Woman, for Wife; letting the *Beauty*, &c. lie neglected. But observe, that *marier*, is the Word used for the Priest's Office; and that *épouser*, is the Word for the contracting Parties; tho' compleat *Boyer* makes them all one. See his *Dial* 42. This Distinction prevents the Pun of a Priest marrying many Wives, all living at the same Time, and he a Batchelor.

Epouser, to marry, as above.

Epoufailles, wedding, or espousals.

We say also *Noce*, for Wedding, from the Latin *Nuptiæ*. We

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In *English* we say also *Spouse*, for Husband; but then we say it also for Wife; so that if one says *Smith's Spouse*, or the *Spouse of Smith*, there is no knowing by those Words whether a Man or a Woman is meant.

FEMME, woman.

Femelle, female.

Feminin, feminine.

Feminiser, to make feminine, [speaking of words.]

Effeminé, effeminate.

FIL, thread.

Filet, small thread.

Filer, to spin.

Filasse, coarse threads

Fileur, spinner.

Fileuse, feminine.

Ficelle, packthread.

Fulseau, or

Fuseau, spindle.

Fufeler, to spindle.

COMPOUNDS.

Enfiler, to threadle.

Defiler, to spin out :
From thence the War-
term *Defilé*, a narrow
Passage, thro' which an
Army is obliged to go
one or two at a Time ;
and so, as it were, spin
themselves off.

Effilé, slender.

FOUR, oven.

Fournier, to bake.

Fournée, an oven-full,
or a batch.

Fourneau, stove.

Fourgon, poker.

Fourgoner, to poke.

Fourgoneur, the man
that pokes, stoker.

Fourgoneuse, femi-
nine.

Fournaise, furnace.

Fournier, oven-tender.

Fournage, baking, or
the money for baking, ba-
kerage.

COMPOUNDS.

Enfourner, to put the
bread, &c. in the oven.

Défournier, to take them
out of the oven.

K

FAUX,

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FAUX, *scythe.*

Faucille, *small scythe,*
or sickle.

Faucher, *to mow.*

Fauteur, *mower.*

Faucheuse, *feminine.*

Fauciller, *to reap.*

Faucilleur, *reaper.*

Faucilleuse, *feminine.*

Fauchage, *mowing.*

Faucillage, *reaping or*
harvest.

We say also,

Moisson, *harvest.*

Moissoner, *to reap.*

Moissoneur, *reaper.*

Moissoneuse, *feminine.*

If any ask why I spell
Moissoner with a single
n, I will answer them,
1. There is but one *n* in
the Primitive *Moisson* ;
and 2. There is but one
n founded in the Deri-
vative *Moissoner*, and so
of the rest.

FRANC, *frank or*
free.

France, *France.*

If any think the Word
and Name *France* is not

well derived from *frank*
or free ; they may take
it with some Historians
from the *Franks*, a Peo-
ple of *Germany*, whose
Country is still now cal-
led by them *Frankenland*,
and by the *French* and
English *Franconie* or *Fran-*
conia ; and who, they
say, settled in *Gaul*.

FRANÇOIS, *French.*

I will venture to derive
François from *frank* or
free, as surely as the *En-*
glish Word *French* is ta-
ken from *Frånche*, the
feminine of *Franc*. If
any say the *French* are
not ruled by a free Go-
vernment, I will answer
them, it is not a hun-
dred Years ago since they
were governed much in
the same Manner as the
English are now ; and
which is more, there is
more Freedom in the
Manners of the *French*,
than in those of any Na-
tion under the Sun.

Fran.

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Franchise, *frankness, liberty, or privilege.*

Franchiser, *to give liberty or privilege.*

Franchir, *as franchir une difficullé, to get liberty from a difficulty; that is, to get over it.*

Franchement, *frankly, freely.*

Franciser, *to make French; as,*

Franciser un mot Latin, *to make a Latin Word French.*

COMPOUNDS.

Affranchir, *to make free, or to free from bondage; as,*

P H E D R E, étoit affranchi de l'Empereur Auguste. *Predrus was made free by the Emperor Augustus.*

Défranchir, *to take away liberty or Privilege.*

Franche Comté, *free county.* This is a large Province of France, bor-

dering upon *Switzerland.*

This Country which belonged to the Emperor of Germany, was conquered by *Lewis XIV.*

about the Year 1668.

Many Geographers call it *French County*, as if it was more *French* than any other Part of *France.*

I suppose they only blunder and stumble over the *a* and the *e* in *Franche*; tho' there is some Sense in calling that County *French* or *free*, because, as it lies near the Enemy's Country, very likely it enjoys more liberties and privileges than another. Those are granted to keep them from the Thoughts of any Revolt.

F A I R E, formerly *fais*, *to make or to do.*

Faisable, *feasable.*

Fait, *fact*; from thence is the *English Word feat.*

Facile, *easy.*

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Facilité, *easiness, facility.*

Facilement, *easily.*

Faiseur, *maker, of a man.*

Faiseuse, *maker, of a woman.*

Facture, *invoice.*

Facteur, *factor.*

Factorie, *factory.*

Some say *factorerie.*

Faction, *faction, or standing centry.*

Factieux, *factious.*

Factieuse, *feminine.*

Factum, *manifesto.*

We say also *manifeste.*

Factionnaire, *soldier upon centry.*

Factice, *made, not genuine.*

Faculté, *faculty.*

Facultatif, *as bref facultatif; that is, some licence from the Pope.*

Façon, *making, or fashion; I do not mean Mode. This last is both French and English, without any Difference, and signifies the same on both Sides. Façon stands also*

for Ceremony or Compliment, but that is only in the familiar Way.

Façoner, *to shape, or fashion.*

Façonnier, *ceremonious, as above.*

Fabrique, *fabrie.*

Fabriquer, *to build, or to manufacture.*

Fabricateur, *builder.*

Fabricant, *manufacturer.*

Fabricante, *feminine.*

COMPOUNDS.

Affaire, *business, affair.*

Affairé, *busy.*

Refaire, *to do again.*

Refait, *draw game at draughts.*

Refection, *one's fill of victuals, as much as satisfies one.*

Refectoire, *eating-hall, in a monastery.*

Défaire, *to undo.*

Defection, *falling off of a party, or of subjects.*

Defaisable, *defeasable, Indefaisable, indefeasable.*

De-

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Defectueux, <i>defective.</i>	Satisfactoire, <i>satisfac-</i>
Defaite, <i>defeat, or a</i>	<i>tory.</i>
<i>vain excuse to put one off.</i>	Bien fait, <i>good deed.</i>
Factotum, <i>a do all, a</i>	Mal fait, <i>evil deed.</i>
<i>drudge.</i>	Bien faisant, <i>kind.</i>
Parfaire, <i>to perfect.</i>	Mal faisant, <i>unkind.</i>
Perfection, <i>perfection.</i>	Bénéfice, <i>living, bene-</i>
Imperfection, <i>imper-</i>	<i>fice, or good office.</i>
<i>fection.</i>	Maléfice, <i>bad office.</i>
Parfaitement, <i>perfect-</i>	Bénéficier, <i>imparso-</i>
<i>ly.</i>	<i>nee, or the incumbent on</i>
Imparfaitement, <i>im-</i>	<i>a living, perhaps benefi-</i>
<i>perfectly.</i>	<i>ciary.</i>
Difficile, <i>hard, diffi-</i>	Bénéficiel, <i>beneficial.</i>
<i>cult.</i>	Maleficiel, <i>contrary.</i>
Difficulté, <i>difficulty,</i>	Bénéficié, <i>one that has</i>
<i>hardship.</i>	<i>received some benefit.</i>
Difficilement, <i>hardly,</i>	Maleficié, <i>contrary.</i>
<i>with difficulty.</i>	Bénéfique, <i>beneficent.</i>
Surfaire, <i>to overdo, o-</i>	Malefique, <i>maleficent.</i>
<i>verask, from this the En-</i>	Bienfaiteur, <i>benefactor,</i>
<i>glish surfeit.</i>	<i>some say bienfauteur.</i>
Forfaire, <i>to forfeit.</i>	The Preference about <i>bienfauteur</i> and <i>bienfauteur</i> , has occasioned desperate fighting among the lear- ned. The Standers by expect Wonders from Men who are so very nice and curious in so small Things. But it is well if they are not found
Forfait, <i>forfeit, sin.</i>	
Contrefaire, <i>to coun-</i>	
<i>terfeit.</i>	
Contrefaction, <i>coun-</i>	
<i>terfeiting or pyrating.</i>	
Satisfaire, <i>to satisfy.</i>	
Satisfaction, <i>satisfacti-</i>	
<i>on.</i>	

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found at last to stumble
upon a Straw, and jump
over a Block.

Bienfaitrice, *feminine*.
Some say *bienfaitrice*.

Malfaiteur, *malefactor*.
Some say *malfaiteur*.

Malfaitrice, *feminine*.
Some say *malfaïtrice*.

Office, *office*.

Officier, *officer*, or to
officiate.

Sacrifice, *sacrifice*.

Sacrifier, to *sacri-*
fice.

Sacrificateur, *priest*,
sacrificer.

Déifier, to *deify*.

Déification, *deificati-*
on.

Magnifier, to *magnify*.

Magnificence, *magni-*
ficence.

Magnifique, *magnifi-*
cent.

Magnifiquement, *mag-*
nificently.

Munifier, to *bestow*, or
make presents, or *favours*.

Munificence, *munifi-*
cence.

Rectifier, to *rectify*.

Rectification, *rectifi-*
cation.

Ratifier, to *ratify*.

Ratification, *ratifica-*
tion.

Amplifier, to *amplify*.

Amplification, *ampli-*
fication.

Differer, to *differ*.

Difference, *difference*.

Differemment, *diffe-*
rently.

Indifference, *indiffe-*
rence.

Indifferemment, *indif-*
ferently.

Déferer, to *have re-*
gard.

Déference, *deference*.

Conferer, to *confer*.

Conference, *conference*.

Préferer, to *prefer*.

Preference, *preference*.

Préférable, *preferable*.

Préférablement, *pre-*
ferably.

Interferer, to *interfere*.

Interference, *interfe-*
ring.

Sanctifier, to *sanctify*.

Sanctification, *sancti-*
fication.

Justi-

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Justifier, <i>to justify.</i>	Mortification, <i>mortification.</i>
Justification, <i>justification.</i>	Manufacture, <i>manufacture.</i>
Justifiable, <i>justifiable.</i>	Manufacturer, <i>to manufacture.</i>
Béatifier, <i>to beatify.</i>	Manufacturier, <i>manufacturer.</i>
Béatification, <i>beatification.</i>	Affecter, <i>to affect.</i>
Glorifier, <i>to glorify.</i>	Affection, <i>affection.</i>
Glorification, <i>glorification.</i>	Affectioner, <i>to bear affection.</i>
Edifier, <i>to edify.</i>	Effect, <i>effect.</i>
Edification, <i>edification.</i>	Effectuer, <i>to effectuate.</i>
Edifice, <i>edifice.</i>	Efficace, <i>efficacy.</i>
Pétrifiers, <i>to petrify.</i>	Efficaceux, <i>efficacious.</i>
Pétrification, <i>petrification.</i>	Efficacement, <i>efficaciously.</i>
Bonifier, <i>to make good.</i>	Spécifique, <i>specific.</i>
Bonification, <i>making good.</i>	Sudorifique, <i>sudorific.</i>
Pacifier, <i>to pacify.</i>	Prolifique, <i>prolific, &c.</i>
Pacification, <i>pacification.</i>	There is a prolific Root!
Pacificateur, <i>pacifactor.</i>	GRE, <i>liking or will.</i>
Pacifique, <i>pacific.</i>	COMPOUNDS.
Pacifiquement, <i>peaceably.</i>	Bongré, malgré, <i>like it or not, nolens volens:</i>
Vivifier, <i>to vivify.</i>	malgré <i>is the English mau-</i>
Mortifier, <i>to mortify.</i>	gre.
Vivification, <i>vivification.</i>	Agré-

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Agréer, to like, (not to agree ;) the French for this is *accorder* ; observe besides, that *agréer* is the true pure Word for to like ; as you see it is derived from *gré* ; so that *trouver*, used by some for *agréer*, is but a bald mean Word.

Agréable, agreeable.

Agrément, agreeableness, ornament, (not agreement.)

Désagréable, disagreeable.

Désagréer, to dislike, (not to disagree, as above.)

Désagrément, disagreeableness, dislike.

Agréablement, agreeably.

Désagréablement, disagreeably.

Gout, taste, gust.

Gouter, to taste.

COMPOUNDS.

Dégout, distaste, disgust.

Dégouter, to put out of taste, or out of conceit.

Ragout, well-season'd dish, ragoo.

Ragouter, to please the taste, or to bring into taste. You may observe the English Word *taste* is French. *Taster* now spelled *tâter*, as *gout* is by some spelled *gout*, signifies the same as *gouter* ; but this last is reckoned more polite. *Tâter* stands also for to grope ; tho' *tâtoner* is oftner used for it : From thence à *tâtons*, blindfold.

Genre, kind, gender. This *Genre* is of the Masculine Gender.

Générique, belonging to gender.

Génération, generation.

Génital, genital.

Génitif, genitive.

Gendre, son-in-law.

Genereuz, generous.

Genereuse, feminine.

Generosité, generosity.

Gene-

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Genereusement, *generously.*

COMPOUNDS.

Régénérer, *to regenerate.*

Régénération, *regeneration.*

Dégénérer, *to degenerate.*

Dégénération, *degeneration.*

Généalogie, *genealogy.*

Généalogique, *genealogical.*

Engendrer, *to beget.*

Engéance, *breed.*

Enger, *to bring seeds into a ground.*

Désenger, *to root them out, to extirpate them.*

JET, *throw.*

Jetter, *to throw.*

Jettée ; *this is the English jetting out.*

Jetton, *counter, to count the points at play.*

COMPOUNDS.

Trajet, *going or crossing over ; as le trajet est*

fort court de Calais à Douvre.

It is but little way over, from Calais to Dover.

Here is an unexpected Rime, which is a deal better than some labor-ed ones. However, because Rimes are not allowed in Prose, we must say, it is but a little way over, from *Dover* to *Calais*.

Projet, *project.*

Projection, *projection.*

Trajetter, *to cross over.*

Projetter, *to cast forward, to project.*

Projetteur, *projecter.*

Rejet, *throwing again, or goods that are turned back, and will not go off.*

Rejetton, *young shoot.*

Rejetter, *to throw a gain. or to reject.*

Rejection, *rejection.*

Sujet, *subject.*

Sujettion, *subjection.*

L Assu-

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Affujettir, to subject.

Affujettissement, subjection, being brought under.

Injection, injection.

Ejection, ejection.

Injetter, to inject.

Ejetter, to eject, &c.

JURER, to swear.

Juré, sworn; that is, the English Jury.

*Jurement, oath. Oath signifies either common Swearing, or solemn swearing; but in French, common Swearing is signified by *Jurement*; and solemn Swearing by *Sacrement*, vulgarly called *Serment*. Again, what is called in *English* the Sacrament, meaning the Lord's Supper; we call in *French* *l'Eucharistie*, a Greek Word, used also in *English*.*

Juration, another word for solemn swearing.

Abjuration, abjuration.

Abjurer, to abjure.

Conjuration, conjuration.

Conjuré, sworn together; that is, those who enter into a Confederacy, and swear to be true one to the other.

*Conjurer, to swear as above; only this Word is twisted of late to signify *Entreaty*, and that is now the Translation of it into *English*. This Word *conjurer* is likewise used in *French* and in *English*, to signify the calling forth, or calling away of Spirits; but those who understand *French* say *évoquer* or *exorciser*, and so *évocation*, *exorcisme*.*

Adjurer, to call upon one to swear the truth.

Adjuration, such a call, &c.

LIRE, to read.

*Lecteur, reader; that is the English Word *Lecturer*.*

Lec-

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Lecture, *reading.*

Leçon, *lesson.*

Lisible, *legible.*

Legende, *legend*; that is, the Life of Saints, or the writing round a Piece of Money.

COMPOUNDS.

Relire, &c. *to read again.*

LUMIERE, *light.*

Lumineur, *lightsome.*

Luminaire, *luminary*; as, le soleil est un grand luminaire, *the sun is a great luminary.*

Lumignon, *the wick of a candle, or match of a lamp.*

COMPOUNDS.

Illuminer, *to illuminate.*

Illumination, *illumination.*

Enluminer, *to colour maps, &c.*

Enlumination, *such colouring.*

Allumer, *to light or kindle.*

Allumette, *match, &c.*

LIBRE, *free.*

Liberté, *freedom, liberty.*

Librement, *freely.*

Liberer, *to make free, to get rid.*

Liberal, *liberal.*

Liberalité, *liberality.*

Liberalement, *liberally.*

Liberateur, *deliverer.*

Liberatrice, *feminine.*

Libertin, *rake, libertine.*

Libertine, *feminine.*

Libertinage, *rakishness.*

Libertinisme, *libertinism.*

COMPOUNDS.

Délibérer, *to deliberate.*

Délibération, *deliberation.*

Délibérément, *deliberately.*

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Délibératif, *deliberative.*

LEVER, *to raise, or lift.*

Se lever, *to rise.*

Levant; as soleil levant, *rising-sun; its opposite is,*

Soleil couchant, *setting-sun.*

Levant, *is likewise a mercantile term, used also by the English, the Italians, &c. to signify the eastern Ports of the Mediterranean.*

Levier, *a large thick pole to lift weights with; the English say also leever.*

Levure, *rising of dough, or paste.* This last Word is French, now spelled *pâte.*

Levain, *leaven, sower paste.*

Levée, *the rising time of a great man.*

The English say also *levee.*

COMPOUNDS.

Relever, *to raise again, to take up.* This is the English Word to *relieve.*

Relevement, *raising again.*

Enlever, *to carry off by force.*

Enlevemetn, *carrying away by force, rape; as*

L'enlevemetn de Proserpine, *the rape of Proserpine; but when by rape you mean ravishing; that it is viol or violement.*

Elévation, *elevation.*

LIER, *to bind.*

Lieur, *binder.*

Liaison, *connection, acquaintance, dealings.*

Liaffe, *bundle.*

COMPOUNDS.

Allier, *to tie to, to bind together.*

Alliage, *binding together.*

Allie,

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Allié, *bound together*,
that is, the *English* Word
Ally.

Alliance, *alliance*.

R'allier, *to bring together again*; the *English*
say also to rally. It is a
term of war.

Relier, *to bind again*.

Reliure, *binding of books*.

Relieur, *binder of books*.

Délier, *to unbind, or untie*.

MORT, *death*.

Mort, *masc. and morte, fem. dead*.

Mourir, *to die*.

Mortel, *mortal*.

Mortellement, *mortally*.

Mortalité, *mortality*.

Moribond, *in a dying way*.

Mortuaire, *belonging to death*; as

La liste mortuaire, *the dead list*; (they call it the bill of mortality.)

La maison mortuaire, *the house one died in*.

COMPOUNDS.

Immortel, *immortal*.

Immortalité, *immortality*.

Immortaliser, *to immortalize*.

Mortifier, *to mortify*.

Mortification, *mortification*.

Amortir, *to deaden*.

Amortissement, *deadning*.

You may observe that of *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge or pawn; the *English* Word *mortgage* is made up.

A la morte, *contracted and curtailed*; *alamot*; that is, *down in the mouth*.

MER, *sea*.

Marée, *tide*.

Marin, *belonging to sea*.

Marine, *feminine*; likewise *sea-affairs*; *the navy*.

Marinier, *seaman*.

He is also call'd *matelot*, from *maît*, or *mât*, *the mast*.

Mariner, *to put in salt water, to salt or pickle*.

Ma-

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Marinade, *pickles.*
 Maritime, *bordering upon the sea, maritim.*

MONT, *hills, mount.*
 Monter, *to go up, likewise to wind up, and to put the pieces of a machine together.*

Montée, *going up-staircase.*

Monture, *stead, the beast we ride.*

Monticule, *hillock.*

Montagne, *mountain.*

Montagneux, *mountainous.*

Montagnard, *highlander, mountaneer.*

COMPOUNDS.

Remonter, *to go up again, to wind up again, or to put together again.*

Démonter, *the contrary. From this the English, dismount.*

Surmonter, *to overcome, to surmount.*

Surmontable, *superable.*

Insurmontable, *insuperable.*

MONTRE, *show, watch.*
 Montrer, *to show, to teach.*

COMPOUNDS.

Remontrer, *to remonstrate; that is, arguing one's case before a superior.*

Remontrant, *remonstrant, a religious sect.*

Remontrance, *remonstrance.*

Démontrer, *to demonstrate.*

Démontrable, *demonstrable.*

Démonstration, *demonstration.*

METTRE, *to put, set or lay. Set and lay are Saxon Words; put is French, from bouter, now a little obsolete or disused. However, its Compound débouter, to put out or reject, is used in*

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in law, and we frequently say in the familiar Style, *un Boutetout Cuire*, for a spend-thrift, or a spendall: *Boutetout Cuire*, literally translated, is set all a boiling or roasting, &c. We mean by it, one that eats up his whole Substance at one Meal. Again, *Cuire*, is a Word that can hardly be rendered into *English*. It signifies all the Ways of dressing Victuals; so that *Cuire* is the genus, and *bouillir, rôtir, &c.* the species. To cook comes pretty near it, but that Word we have too, I mean, *Cuisiner*; but that relates particularly to the Art of the nicety of dressing, &c. By *Boute tout Cuire*, you may see we have a better Hand at Compounds than some imagine.

Mise, putting.

Mission, sending.

This is a religious Term among the French

Roman Catholicks (if that Name may pass) they mean by it, sending into foreign Parts among the Infidels, in order to make Converts. They say *les Pères de la Mission*, the Fathers of the Mission.

Missionaire, such fathers missionary.

Missive, a post-letter.

Lettre is more generally used.

COMPOUND

Remettre, to put again, and to remit.

Remittance or remise, remittance.

Remission, remission.

Remissible, remissible, forgivable.

Irremissible, contrary.

Omettre, to omit, or leave out.

Omission, omission.

Commettre, to commit.

Commission, commission.

Commis, deputy, or inferior officer in an office, not in the army.

Com-

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Commissaire, *commiss-
sioner.*

Commissionnaire, *Fac-
tor.*

Transmettre, *to trans-
mit, to convey.*

This Word *convey* is
French, and composed
of *con* and *voie*, the
way, &c.

Transmission, *trans-
mission, or conveyance.*

Transmissible, *trans-
missible, or conveyable.*

Démètre, *to put out.*

Se démettre d'une
commission, *to lay down
a commission.*

Démission, *putting out,
or laying down.*

Admettre, *to admit.*

Admission, *admission.*

Admettable, *admitta-
ble.*

Réadmettre, *to read-
mit.*

Réadmettable, *read-
mittable.*

Réadmission, *read-
mission.*

Soumettre, *to submit.*

Soumission, *submission.*

Promettre, *to promise.*

Promesse, *promise.*

Promissoire, *promisso-
ry.*

Intermettre, *to inter-
mit.*

Intermission, *intermis-
sion.*

Permettre, *to permit.*

Permission, *permission.*

Entre mettre, *to inter-
pose.*

Entre mise, *interpo-
sition.*

Entremetteur, *match-
maker, or broker.*

Entremetteuse, *femi-
nine.*

Emission, *sending out.*

Emissaire, *emissary, or
spy.*

Hormis, *put out, that
is, except.*

MIRE, *aim, look.*

Mirer, *to aim, to look.*

Miroir, *looking-glass.*

Mirotier, *looking-glass
seller.*

Miracle, *miracle.*

Miraculeux, *miracu-
lous.*

Mi-

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Miraculeusement, *miraculously*.

COMPOUNDS.

Admirer, *to admire*.

Admirable, *admirable*.

Admiration, *admiration*.

Admirablement, *admirably*.

NAVIRE, *ship*.

Many who pretend to talk the *French* in its *Purity* and *Beauty*, call a Ship *Vaisseau*, Vessel: but the smallest wooden-bowl, &c. is as much *Vaisseau*, as the finest Ship that ever sailed: Whereas, *Navire* is Ship and not Bowl. Besides, *Vaisseau* is a barren Word, you can derive but one Word from it; that is *Vaisselle*; as *Vaisselle d'or*, *Vaisselle d'argent*, gold Plate, as it were, silver Plate. The Sailors say *Navire*, and they are much in the right of it;

I say *Navire* too, and derive as follows.

Navette, little ship, or weavers shuttle; it being much in the Shape of a Ship.

Naviguer or *Naviger*, to sail, or to navigate.

Naviguer is best. 1. as much used; 2. more analogous.

Navigable, *navigable*.

Navigation, *navigation*.

tion.

Naval, *naval*; as,

Combat naval, sea-fight.

Nautonier, sailor.

Naulage, freight money, or fare.

COMPOUNDS.

Naufrage, shipwreck.

Naufrager, to be wrecked.

NEUF, *mas. new*.

Neuve, *feminine*.

Nouveau, *masc. new*.

Nouvelle, *feminine*.

Neuf is new of Art, and *Nouveau* is new of Nature; as, *fruit nouveau*,

M *veau*,

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veau, new fruit or new come in; and *ouvrage neuf*, new work. Some confound this. Observe likewise, that we say *nouvel* before a Substantive Masculine, beginning with a Vowel; as, *nouvel établissement*, new Establishment; *nouveau* before a Substantive Masculine, beginning with a Consonant; as, *nouveau règlement*, new regulation; and *nouvelle* before a Substantive feminine, beginning with either Vowel or Consonant; as, *nouvelle acquisition*, new acquisition; *nouvelle Beauté*, new Beauty. All this is done *Euphoniæ gratia*, for better Sound sake. It is so with *bel*, *beau*, and *belle*.

Nouvelle, *novel*, or *news*.

Nouvelliste, *news-writer*, or *monger*.

Nouvellement, *newly*, *lately*.

Nouveauté, *newness*, *novelty*.

Novissimé, (in the familiar) *very lately*.

COMPOUNDS.

Renouveler, to *renew*.

Renouvellement, *renewing*.

Innover, to *innovate*.

Innovation, *innovation*.

Innovateur, *innovator*.

Some say *novateur*, but we do not say *nover*; *innovateur* is best.

Opinion, *opinion*.

Opiner, to *give one's opinion*, to *opinate*.

Opiniatre, *stubborn*, *opinionated*.

Opiniatreté, *stubbornness*.

Opiniatrément, *stubbornly*.

Oeuvre or *ouvrage*, *work*.

Oeuvre is used in Divinity, and speaking of learned Performances:

Ouv-

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Ouvrage is said of other Works.

Oeuvré or *ouvragé*, worked or wrought.

Ouvrier, workman.

Ouvrière, workwoman.

Ouvrable, capable of being worked, workable.

But the great Use of *ouvrable* is in the French Romish Church, when they talk of their Festivals; as *Fête ouvrable*, Festival wherein they are allowed to work. The contrary of it is *Fête chômable*, Festival wherein they are obliged to lie, sit, or stand idle.

Now as Letters of the same Organ are often interchanged, the *v* is turned into *p*; as in

Operer, to operate.

Operation, operation.

Opérateur, operator.

Opératrice, feminine, operatrice.

COMPOUNDS.

Désœuvré, out of work.

Manoeuvre, bandy-work; but this is chiefly used for working a ship.

ORER (almost obsolete) to speak.

Oral, belonging to speech.

Oraison, speech, oration.

Orateur, speaker, orator.

Oratrice, feminine, oratrice.

Oracle, oracle.

COMPOUNDS.

Perorer, to discourse.

Peroraison, discourse, now used for the Conclusion.

OISEAU, bird.

Oiselet, little bird.

Oiseler, to catch birds.

Oiseleur, bird catcher.

Oiselier, bird-seller.

COMPOUNDS.

Dameoiseau, ladybird, beau-spark.

M 2 Par.

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PARLER, *to speak.*

Parleur, *speaker.*

Parleuse, *feminine.*

Parlement, *parliament.*

Parlementer, *to talk a matter over.*

Parlementaire, *parliamentary.*

Parlé, *parley.*

Parloir, *parlor.*

Parole, *word spoken.*

Mot is Word in the Book.

COMPOUNDS.

Impar lance, *impar lance, law-term.*

Pourparler, *talk, conversation; almost obsolete.*

Déparler, *to leave off speaking.*

PAITRE, *to feed.*

Pâturage, *feeding, pasture.*

Pasteur, *herd, pastor.*

Pastoral, *belonging to herd or pastor.*

Pastorale is the feminine of that; but it stands also for Shepherd's Song, Pastoral.

Pâturage, *pasture-ground.*

COMPOUND

Repâitre, *to feed again, or to feed full.*

Repât or repas, *meal, repast.*

Appât, *bait.*

As Letters of the same Organ are easily and often interchanged; bait is taken from appât.

Appâter, *to bait.*

PAS, *step, pace.*

Passé; *pass or condition, as,*

Il est en bone passé; *he is well to pass.*

Passer, *to pass.*

Passant, *passant; in heraldry.*

Passant, *passenger.*

Passager, *temporary.*

Take notice of that Difference.

Passage, *passage.*

Passable, *passable, tolerable.*

Passablement, *tolerably.*

Passade, *charity to a traveller.*

COM-

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COMPOUNDS.

Passé passé, *as tour de passé passé, jugler's tricks, locus focus.*

Repasser, *to pass again, to repass.*

Note, *se passer d'une chose*, is to go without a Thing ; and *se passer avec une chose*, is to do well enough with a Thing.

Surpasser, *to go beyond, to surpass.*

Compas, *compass.*

Compasser, *to compass.*

Passé port, *pass.*

Passé avant, *pass forward*; that is, any Thing that forwards a Traveler.

Passé par tout, *pass thro' all*; that is, pick-lock.

Outre passer, *to go beyond, to trespass.*

Trespasser or trépasser, *to die.*

Trespas or trépas, *death.*

Impassable, *impassable.*

PAIS, *country, with respect to nation.*

Païsan, *country-man, clown.*

Païsane, *country-woman.*

Païsage, *landskip, but more like landscape.*

Païsagiste, *landskip, painter.*

COMPOUNDS.

Dépaïser, *to take out of ones country.*

Note, Country in opposition to Town, is *Campagne.*

PATRIE, *a man's own country, the country of his birth.*

Patriote, *countryman, or townsman.*

Compatriote, *same*; however, *Patriote* is generally taken for Lover of his Country, one that does some great Thing for it.

Pa-

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Patron, *protector, encourager, patroon.*

Patroniser, *to protect, &c.*

Patriotisme, *patriotism.*

COMPOUNDS.

Appatrier or rappatrier, *to make friends again.*

PUITS, *well.*

Puifer, *to draw.*

Puiseur, *drawer.*

Puiseuse, *feminine.*

COMPOUNDS.

Epuiser, *to exhaust.*

Epuisement, *exhaustedness.*

Epuisable, *exhaustible.*

Inépuisable, *inexhaustible.*

PATIR, *to suffer.*

Patient, *patient.*

Patiemment, *patiently.*

Patience, *patience.*

Patienter, *to have patience.*

Passion, *passion.*

Passioner, *to enliven.*

Passionément, *passionately.*

COMPOUNDS.

Compâtir, *to have compassion.*

Compassion, *compassion, fellow-feeling.*

Compatible, *what can agree together.*

Incompatible, *incompatible.*

Compatibilité, *compatibility.*

Incompatibilité, *incompatibility.*

Compatissant, *compassionate.*

Incompatissant, *incompassionate.*

Impatient, *impatient.*

Impatience, *impatience.*

S'impatienter, *to grow impatient.*

Impatiemment, *impatiently.*

POING, *fist.*

Poigner, *to fight, to box.*

Poig-

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Poignée, *fiſt-full, hand-full.*

Poignet, *wriſt.*

Poignard, *dagger*; from the Saxon *Degen*.

Poignarder, *to run a dagger, to ſtab.*

COMPOUNDS

Empoigner, *to lay hold.*

Empoignement, *laying hold.*

Poser, *to lay, ſet, or put down.*

Position, *poſition.*

Positif, *poſitive.*

Positivement, *poſitively.*

Posément, *gently, ſoberly.*

Poste, *letter-poſt.* Perhaps from *equis poſitis.*

Posteau or pôteau, *poſt.*

Postillon, *poſtillion.*

COMPOUNDS.

Composer, *to compound to compoſe.*

Composition, *compoſition.*

Compositeur, *compoſitor.*

Reposer, *to lay again, or to reſt, reſoſe.*

Repos, *reſt, reſoſe.*

Propos, *diſcourſe, purpoſe*; as,

A propos, *to the purpoſe.*

Proposer, *to propoſe.*

Proposition, *propoſition.*

Propoſé, *propoſals.*

Préposition, *prepoſition.*

Postposition, *poſtpoſition.* A French prepoſition is often turned into an *English Poſtpoſition*; as in *refaire*, *to do again.*

Préposer, *to prepoſe or prefix.*

Postposer, *to poſtpon.*

Transposer, *to tranſpoſe.*

Transposition, *tranſpoſition.*

Apposer, *to lay to, or on*; as

Ap-

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Apposer le grand sceau,
to lay or set on the great
seal.

Apposition, laying to
or on:

Imposer, to lay on.

Imposition, laying on,
imposition.

Imposteur, cheat, im-
postor.

Imposture, cheat, im-
posture.

Impost or Impôt, tax.
We also say *taxe*.

Déposer, to lay down,
depose.

Déponent, deponent.

Déposition, laying
down, deposition.

Depôt, thing trusted,
deposit.

Dépositaire, trustee.

Supposer, to suppose.

Supposable, suppos-
able.

Supposition, supposi-
tion.

Suppôt, abettor.

Opposer, to oppose.

Opposition, opposition.

Opponent, opponent.

Interposer, to interpose.

Interposition, interpo-
sition.

Interpositeur, interpo-
ser.

Exposer, to expose.

Exposé or exposition,
exposition.

Exposant, petitioner,
exponent.

Apposter, to set up, or
post up.

Appostille, a bill post-
ed up. Play Bill is called
affiche.

Disposer, to dispose.

Disposition, disposition.

Dispos, *masc.* dispose,

fem. in good plight.

Indispos, *masc.* indis-
pose, *fem.* in bad plight.

Disposé, disposed.

Indisposé, indisposed.

Entrepôt, staple.

PORT, carriage or
port; that is, the Place
where Things are carri-
ed to, as the Port of
London.

Porter, to carry.

Porteur, carrier or
Porter.

The

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The English *porter* signifies both *carrier* and *door-keeper*; for *carrier* we say *porteur*, and for *door-keeper* *portier*, from *porte*, door.

Portée, what a man can carry.

Portable, *carriable*, by corruption *carrigeable*.

Se porter, to be in a state of health, either good or bad; as when we say

Comment vous portez vous? How do you do?

COMPOUNDS.

Reporter, to carry again.

Raporter, to relate, to report.

Raport, relation, report; we say also *Relation*.

Raportable, *relatable*, *reportable*.

Aporter, to carry to, to bring.

Emporter, to carry away.

Emporté, choleric, passionate.

Emportement, flying out.

Support, support.

Supportable, supportable.

Insupportable, insupportable.

Se déporter, to stand off, to shun.

Se comporter, to behave.

Colporter, to carry about one's neck, to hawk.

Colporteur, neck-carrier, hawker, or pedler.

Importer, to import, or signify.

Importance, importance; as,

Il importe, it signifies.

Il n'importe, or only *n'importe*, it does not signify.

Exporter, to export.

Transporter, to transport.

Transportation, transportation.

PRENDRE, to take.

Prise, taking prize.

N

Pre-

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Prenable, *capable of being taken.*

Prefailles, *taking as a prize.*

Prefailler, *to take as a prize.*

Preneur, *taker.*

Preneuse, *feminine.*

Prison, *prison.*

Prisonier, *prisoner.*

Prisoniere, *feminine.*

COMPOUNDS.

Reprendre, *to take again, to retake.*

Reprise, *retaking or repetition.*

Comprendre, *to understand.*

Compréhension, *comprehension.*

Méprendre, *to mistake.*

Méprise, *mistake.*

Surprendre, *to surprise.*

Surprise, *surprise.*

Entreprendre, *to undertake.*

Entreprise, *undertaking.*

Entrepreneur, *undertaker (not of buryings.)*

Entrepreneuse, *feminine.*

Déprendre, *to let go one's hold.*

Déprise, *letting go one's hold.*

Reprefailles, *retaking reprisals.*

Reprelailier, *to use reprisals.*

Apprendre, *to take to, to learn.*

Apprentif, *apprentice.*

Apprentive, *feminine.*

Apprentissage, *apprenticeship.*

Emprisonner, *to imprison.*

QUERIR, *to fetch.*

Quête, *fetching, quest.*

Quêteur, *quester or questerer; by Corruption caterer.*

Question, *question.*

Questioner, *to ask question, [not to question.]*

COMPOUNDS.

Enquerir, *to enquire.*

Enquête, *enquest.*

Requerir, *to require.*

Re-

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Requête, request.
Requisition, requisition.

Conquerir, to conquer.

Conquête, conquest.

Conquerant, conqueror.

Reconquerir, to reconquer.

Acquêt, purchase.

Acquisition, acquisition.

Acquerir, to acquire.

Acquereur, acquirer.

Acquereuse, feminine.

Acquérable, capable of being acquired.

Inquisition, inquisition.

Inquisiteur, inquisitor.

Exquis, exquisite.

Roi, king.

Reine, queen.

Roïauté, royalty, the dignity of a king.

Roïaume, kingdom.

Roïal, kingly royal.

Roïalement, royally.

Roïaliste, royalist.

Regne, reign.

Regner, to reign.

Régir, to govern.

Régent, regent, or schoolmaster.

Régente, feminine.

Regenter, to rule; as regent, or school-master.

Régiment, regiment.

Régimenter, to divide into regiments.

Régimental, regimental.

Régime, regimen.

Regle, rule.

Reglement, regulation.

Regler, to regulate.

Reglure, drawn lines.

Regulier, regular.

Regularité, regularity.

Regulièrement, regularly.

Régal, great treat, king's treat.

Regaler, to treat, &c.

COMPOUNDS.

Vice Roi, vice-roy.

Vice-roïauté, vice-royalty.

Déregler, to confound.

Déreglement, irregularity.

Irrégulier, irregular.

Irrégularity, irregularity.

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Irrégulièrement, *irregularly.*

Corriger, *to correct.*

Corrigible, *corrigible.*

Incorrigible, *incorrigible.*

Correction, *correction, correctness.*

Correct, *correct.*

Correctement, *correctly.*

Incorrect, *incorrect.*

Incorrectement, *incorrectly.*

Diriger, *to direct.*

Direction, *direction.*

Directement, *directly.*

Regnicole, *inhabitant of a kingdom.*

Ris, *laughter.*

Rire, *to laugh.*

Risible, *capable of laughter; as,*

L'homme est un animal risible, *man is a creature capable of laughter.*

Risée, *great laughter.*

Ridicule, *ridiculous.*

COMPOUNDS.

Soûris, *under laughter; that is, a smile.*

The Word *soûris* was made when Men wore their Beards.

Soûrire, *to laugh under, to smile.*

Dérision, *derision.*

RIVE, *bank, shore.*

Rivage, *places near the shore.*

Riverain, *one that lives near the bank of a river.*

COMPOUNDS

Arriver, *to come on shore, to arrive.*

Arrivée, *arrival.*

Dériver, *to derive; that is properly, cutting the Bank to let some Water out.*

Dérivation, *derivation.*

Derivatif, *derivative.*

So you see that *deriver* is derived from *rive*; and that *derivation* is derived

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rived from *dériver*; and
so of *derivative*.

SISTER, (*oldish*) to
stand.

Sistance, [*oldish*] stand-
ing.

By my good Will, I
would revive these two
oldish Words. I think
there is more reason for
it than for bringing stee-
ple crowned Hats into
Play again.

COMPOUNDS.

Affister, to assist.

Assistance, assistance.

Consister, to consist.

Consistance, consistence.

Resister, to resist.

Resistance, resistance.

Désister, to desist.

Désistance, desisting.

Insister, to insist.

Insistance, by Cor-
ruption instance.

Subsister, to subsist.

Subsistance, subsistence.

Substance, substance.

Transubstantier, to
transubstantiate.

Transubstantiation,
transubstantiation.

Exister, to exist.

Existance, existence.

Préexister, to preexist,
or to exist before.

Préexistence, preexis-
tance.

Postexister, to postex-
ist, or to exist after.

Postexistence, postex-
istance.

Constier, to be certain.

Constant, certain: I
mean sure, not the un-
certain certain; as when
they say a certain Man,
meaning to make that
Man uncertain to you.

Constance, fortitude,
constancy.

Constamment, coura-
geously, constantly.

The Truth is, these
last Words are not well
fixed.

TAILLE, cut, size,
tally.

Pronounce ill all the
Way, like *lli* in *Collier*.

Tailler, to cut.

Tailleur, cutter; as,
Tail-

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Tailleur de pierre,
stone cutter.

Tailleur d'habits,
cloaths-cutter; or only
tailleur, taylor.

Tailleuse, *mantua-maker.*

Taillade, *flask.*

Taillader, *to flask.*

Taillable, *capable of
being cut.*

Taillant, *edge.*

Taillanderie, *cutlery-
ware.*

Taillandier, *ironmon-
ger.*

Taillandiére, *feminine.*

Taillis, *wood that is
kept cut.*

Tailloir, *trencher.*

COMPOUNDS.

Taille-bras, *arm-cut-
ter, bully.*

Taille de bois, *wood
cut.*

Taille douce, *soft cut,
meaning copper-plate.*

Taille doucier, *rolling-
pressman.*

Détail or retail, *par-
ticulars, retail.*

Détailler, *to retail.*

Retailler, *to cut again.*

Entaille, *a notch*; this
is the English *entail.*

Entailler, *to entail.*

S'entretailer, *to inter-
fere, or to cut, as a horse.*

Courtailler, *to curtail.*

TENIR, *to hold.*

Tenue, *holding.*

Tenancier, *tenant.*

Teneur, *contents, tē-
nor, also keeper, holder.*

Teneuse, *feminine.*

COMPOUNDS.

Retenir, *to hold again,
or to retain.*

Retenue, *modesty* [not
retinue; the English *re-
tinue* is *cortége.*

Retention, *retention.*

Detention, *detention.*

Attention, *attention.*

Attentif, *attentive.*

Attenir, *to join to.*

Attenant, *joining to.*

Manutention, *keeping
one's hand to, seeing that
a thing is done.*

Tenable, *capable of
being held.*

Con-

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Contenir, *to contain.*

Continent, *chaste, also*
Continent in Geography.

Contenance, *chastity.*

Incontinent, *unchaste.*

Incontinence, *unchastity.*

Contenance, *countenance.*

Contenancer, *to countenance.*

Décontenancer, *to put out of countenance, to discountenance.*

Soutenir, *to sustain, or maintain.*

Soutien, *support.*

Soutenable, *maintainable.*

Insoutenable, *unmaintainable.*

Maintenir, *to maintain.*

Maintien, *maintenance.*

Entretenir, *to keep, also to discourse, (not to entertain.)*

Entretien, *keeping, discourse or dialogue, (not entertainment.)*

Appartenir, *to belong, to appertain.*

Appartenance, *appurtenance.* If this last Word was spelled *appartenance.* 1. It would be more analogous with *appertain.* 2. It would agree with the *French*, as it is *French* indeed, only altered to no purpose; and as to the Difference in Sound, it is a meer Trifle.

TERRE, *earth, land.*

Terrien, *landed, possessing land.*

Terrestre, *terrestrial.*

Terreux, *earthly.*

Terrine, *earthen-pan.*

Terrasse, *terrace.*

Terrasser, *to throw down.*

Terrassement, *throwing down.*

Terrier, *terrier.*

Terrein, *ground, as to extent.*

Terroir, *soil, or ground as to quality.*

Territoire, *land, as to dominion, territory.*

COM-

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COMPOUNDS.

Enterrer, to bury, to enter.

Enterrement, burying, enterrment.

Déterrer, to dig out.

Déterrement, digging out.

Méditerranée, Mediterranean; as, Mer méditerranée, Mediterranean-sea; and,

Ville méditerranée, inland town.

Soûterrain, place under ground, subterranean.

Parterre, flower-garden.

ANGLETERRE, Angle-land, now curtailed England.

VIE, life.

Vivre, to live.

Vivoter, to make shift to live.

Vif, masc. lively.

Vive, fem.

Vigueur, vigour.

Vigoureux, vigorous.

Vigoureuse, feminine.

Vivement, briskly.

Vigoureusement, vigorously.

VIVE LE ROI, long live the king. Vivat rex.

QUI VIVE? friend or foe? the sentry's cry.

Vivacité, liveliness, vivacity.

Vivier, fish-pond.

Viande, meat.

Viçtuelle, (old) victuals.

Viçtuailler, [old] victualler.

Vivandier, sutler.

Vivandière, feminine.

Vivander, to carry on sutlers trade, to fettle.

COMPOUNDS.

Survivre, to survive.

Survivance, survivorship, or longer living.

Aviver, to make lively, to furbish.

Avivement, making lively, furbishing.

Aviçtuailler or avitailler, to victual.

Avi-

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Avitaillement, *viſtu-
alling.*

IVRE, thro' Corrup-
tion *Yvre*, drunk.

Ivrogne, *drunkard.*

Ivrogneſſe, *feminine.*

Ivreſſe, *actual drunk-
enneſs.*

Ivrognerie, *habitual
drunkenneſs.*

Ivrognier, *to drunken
or fuddle.*

Ivraie, *ſort of grain,*

which if only mixed with
Wheat or Barley, makes
People ſick and drunk.
Tares.

COMPOUNDS.

Enivrer, *to fuddle, or
make drunk.*

S'enivrer, *to make ones
ſelf drunk, to get drunk.*

Déſivrer or déſeni-
vrer, *to make ſober again,
&c.*

I believe the Reader will truſt me, if I tell him
I might ſhow many more Examples of this kind.
But I hope he will think what I have done is very
ſufficient.

This is the *Tenth Beauty*, but perhaps I ſhall be
able to ſhow more another Time.

However, I have not done yet. I muſt re-
mark one Thing more very conſiderable, belong-
ing to this moſt beautiful *Analogy*; that is, it
opens a wide and ſmooth Way for the Improve-
ment of Language. It ſhows you how to go on
with this Language, and how you may model
others by it.

They all talk of *Improvements* in Language;
they all ſay our *French*, our *Engliſh* is mightily
improved of late. I hear a great Cry, but I ſee
very little Wool; or, as we expreſs it in the

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French, Il y a plus de son que de farine. In short, by all I can find, they have only borrowed or twisted Words at any rate, without so much as a Shadow of *Propriety*, *Symmetry*, or *Order*. They talk of *Improvement*, and certainly they have a Notion of something pretty, of something better now than what has been: But what that *pretty Something* is, I do not find they can tell. When they are talking of *Improvements*, and you begin to list Words; they cry, not so many Criticks; if we *understand* one another, is not that enough? I have told them my Mind already about *understanding* one another. And I will add here, that there is a Sort of Contradiction in their favorite Word *Improvement*, and that both the Words *Improvement* and *Understanding* do not become Men of *Refinement*, for the following Reasons. The Word *improve*, is a Compound of the Preposition *im* or *in*, and the Verb *prove*. To *prove*, signifies either to *try*, or to *make plain*; and *in* stands either for *within*, or a *contrary*. Now by *Improvement*, we do not mean bringing in a Tryal, or an Explanation, or speaking against Tryals or Explanations; but we mean *Refinement*: Besides, according to the Acceptation of many other Words; such as *proper* and *improper*, *possible* and *impossible*; the Word *improve*, should stand for *disprove*; and so we take it in the *French*: I was going to say, the Word *improvement* wants *improving*, but that would have been the same over again. If by the improper Word *improvement* we mean *refinement*, What is the matter we cannot say *refinement* or *meli-*

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melioration? What Exception have they against it? Is it not already received? The Word *understand*, is most visibly a Compound of *under* and *stand*: But why there should be such a great Difference as is made between *understanding* and *standing under*, is not equally visible. When they say to *understand*, they do not mean to *stand under*, but to *comprehend*; and pray, and I beseech them, Why can they not say to *comprehend*? Is this straining hard to mend the Matter? From *comprehend*, we have a pretty *Analogy*. It gives us *comprehensible*, *incomprehensible*, &c. What will they make of *understand*? They will hardly say *understandable* and *ununderstandable*. It is true, there is *intelligible* and *unintelligible*; but neither of them flows from *understand*, and there is no Verb to them; they do not say to *intellige*. However, I would not reject *understand* entirely; for it has got too great footing: I brought in that Example chiefly to show what might be done. But *improvement*! that, I think, might be thrown quite out; if any object, we cannot say to *refine Land*, to *refine an Estate*. How shall we say then? When they say to *improve* an Estate, they mean to better it; if so, Why will not *bettering* do? Perhaps it is too home spun; but if that be all, they may say *meliorating*, which is a pretty *Latin* Word already used. If by improving they mean instructing, as when they say such a Gentleman's Company is very improving, then *instructing* is a very good and proper Word. So in the *French*, we should not use *entendre*, for to hear and understand both;
entendre

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entendre should stand for to hear only ; and *comprendre*, for to comprehend only. It is with the *English*, just as it is with the *French* ; and most likely it is the same with all Languages in this particular of *Purity* and *Impurity*, of *Propriety* and *Impropriety*. It is so with the *Latin*, &c. They cry *Use, Use* ; I cry *Use* too, *Use*, as loud as they can ; but I mean *good proper Use*, and they never distinguished between that and *bad improper Use*.

I will repeat it once more ; I distinguish, not only between the Language of the *Vulgar*, and that of the *polite and learned* ; but I find a difference likewise between *Authors*, and even good ones : And I go farther still, I see a great Difference in point of Language, between a very good Author, and the very same very good Author. I correct an Author by his own self ; I substitute his good proper Words to his bad improper ones. I have discovered *Ten great Beauties* in our *French* Language, which is more by the Whole than any Body has done before me ; and in the tenth, *Analogy* (which indeed is a Cluster of Beauties) I open a wide, smooth, pleasant Way to the farther Embellishment of our own *French*, and the modelling of other Languages by it.

F I N I S.

